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REMAINS

HISTORICAL & LITERARY

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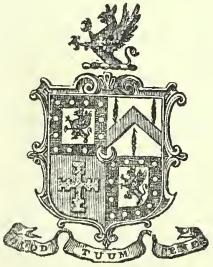

CHETHAM MISCELLANIES.

VOLUME THE FIFTH.

CONTAINING,

I. A DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL, OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, ABOUT THE YEAR 1590, BY SOME OF THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF CHESTER.

II. A VISITATION OF THE DIOCESE OF CHESTER, BY JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, HELD IN THE CHAPTER HOUSE OF THE COLLEGIATE AND PARISH CHURCH OF MANCHESTER, 1590, WITH THE ARCHBISHOP'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE CLERGY.

III. LETTERS ON THE CLAIMS OF THE COLLEGE OF ARMS IN LANCASHIRE, IN THE TIME OF JAMES THE FIRST; BY LEONARD SMETHLEY AND RANDLE HOLME, DEPUTY HERALDS.

IV. THE EASTER ROLLS OF WHALLEY IN THE YEARS 1552 AND 1553.

EDITED BY

THE REV. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A.,

VICAR OF MILNROW, AND HON. CANON OF MANCHESTER.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.LXXV.

CHARLES SIMMS AND CO., PRINTERS,
MANCHESTER.

A DESCRIPTION OF

The State, Civil and Ecclesiastical,

OF THE

COUNTY OF LANCASTER,

ABOUT THE YEAR

1590.

BY SOME OF THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF CHESTER.

PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. IN THE BODLEIAN.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

THE REV. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A.,

HON. CANON OF MANCHESTER, VICAR OF MILNROW,
AND RURAL DEAN.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.LXXV.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following historical paper has been transcribed by J. P. Earwaker, Esq., B.A. F.S.A. of Merton college, Oxford, from the original in the Bodleian library, being *Tanner MS.* 144, p. 28. The hand-writing of the paper is said to be a specimen of small, neat and accurate penmanship, and, having been compared with the autograph signatures, there seems to be no doubt that the author was Mr. Oliver Carter, fellow of the Collegiate church, Manchester.

It is a communication from several active and zealous Lancashire clergymen whose names are appended to it, and was probably addressed either to the Privy Council or to the High Commission Court for causes ecclesiastical in the province of York, established under the statute of 1 Eliz.[1] This court was armed with a vast and immense range of powers, and was fully authorized to undertake the reform of all abuses of faith and morals, clerical and lay, in the Church and out of it.

There is no date to the petition, if such it may be called, but we arrive at a near approximation to the time

[1] *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 112.

of its presentation, which was after 1589, as on the 3rd June in that year one of the signatories was instituted to his benefice,[2] and before the 14th March 1590–1, when another of them was dead.[3] It also appears to be only one of a series of similar statements officially made to the government, from various parts of Lancashire, in the year 1590, on the religious and social condition of the county. In the State Paper Office there is a summary information of the state of Lancashire exhibited by bishop Chaderton's secretary in 1590, in which the great increase in the number of seminary priests and recusants is pointed out, and a complaint made that the Lord's Day was generally profaned with unlawful trades and markets, and with heathenish and popish pastimes.[4] In the same year was also presented a view of the true state of Derby hundred, both in religion and civil government, with particulars of the connections and conduct of the principal families of the nobility and gentry;[5] and other counties were similarly supervised.

A more vivid and gloomy picture of the habits and social life of the semi-barbarous people in "most parts" of Lancashire, in the period immediately following the Reformation, has probably never been drawn. Of the entire population at that time, not one in a hundred could read, and probably not one in two hundred could write, and yet

[2] Note, p. 47. [3] Note, p. 45.
[4] Vol. ccxxxv, p. 712, *Domestic Ser., Eliz.*
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 107.

there were grades and grades. The history of the first race of the successors of the fathers of the Reformation is hardly what might have been expected. If deliverance from some of the gross errors and grosser morality of the pre-Reformation period had been effected, there was still amongst certain strong-featured classes an utter disregard of authority and a license of morals little in accordance with the self-denial and pure Christian life of the recent confessors and martyrs. The Church of England having cautiously removed abuses which had sprung up from time to time, in the course of centuries, now occupied a middle course, between the unreformed part of the Church catholic and those of her own members who, whilst conforming to her creeds, questioned her authority in matters apparently unimportant and unessential. Conflicts and troubles did not end with the Marian persecutions, and if the Church had loudly and triumphantly cried to the people, as Elizabeth ascended the throne, "Arise, shine, for your light is come," the response was feeble, and the promise that good times were at hand seemed not destined to be fulfilled.

It requires no great stretch of imagination to discover the difficulties and hindrances in the way of the clergy who were labouring for the extension of the reformed faith in their various parishes. They had to encounter almost incredible vexatious and petty tyrannies from the Papal adherents on the one hand, and amongst their own friends on the other. Local animosities, groundless sus-

picions and party feelings largely predominating necessarily produced many misconceptions and fierce sectarian prejudices. The Roman hydra, as Oliver Carter observed,[6] had only been "wounded," and there was a good deal of vitality still left, so that fresh heads kept cropping up and exercised the militant prowess of these spiritual warriors. They had spoken, it is true, much of peace, and doubtless wished to "follow peace with all men," but seeing the perils and dangers by which not only their faith but themselves and their parishioners were surrounded, they quickly buckled on their shining armour and made ready for battle; and it must be admitted that they were mighty in their assaults on the strongholds of their adversaries. The English clergy as a body were, at this time, favourable to the principle of a national Church and to the doctrinal articles of their own, and maintained that no recent legislation had affected the continuity of her existence as an independent branch of the Catholic Church, whilst for the most part, they valued her ancient and reformed liturgy, without having any sympathy with Missals and Breviaries, but they did not see their way to observe some parts of her simple ceremonial and decent ritual.

Whilst combatting with the superstitious proceedings, flagrant immoralities, and ill-mannered acts of some of their parishioners, they found that they themselves had to encounter agencies of a more formidable description.

[6] See Note, p. 16.

Whilst they lamented that many of their parishioners were unmanageable, the bishops and the High Commission Court, in the exercise of their inquisitorial powers, often discovered the clergy themselves, in the midst of the wonderful religious revival, falling into excesses, and roundly departing from the plain teaching of the Church, and greatly indisposed to receive or submit to "godly admonition and counsel." The festival and fast days enjoined to be observed by the Church were generally disregarded. The daily service was omitted. The surplice was entirely laid aside, even in a large church like that of Manchester. Baptism was irregularly administered and almost profaned. The Lord's Supper was celebrated in some important churches only two or three times during the year, and sometimes sitting. New observances were introduced, and churches became well-nigh a law to themselves.[7] It seems to have been quite forgotten by many of the clergy that the regulation of the worship and discipline of the Church had never been confided to the authority of individual clergymen alone; but men with a rigid conscience allowed humour to prevail over principle, and whatever defects these good men might suppose existed in the administration of the polity of the Reformed Church, it had been, at least, inculcated as a duty that they, on their part, should submit themselves to their Ordinaries "in all things lawful and honest" — and this they did not. Although at this time

[7] See *Lanc. Funeral Certificates*, Notes, pp. 75–79, Chetham series.

Hooker had not written his great work and settled the subject in the estimation of all judicious and moderate men, the Reformed Church still professed to be guided by what was recognized as primitive and catholic usage, modified by Christian experience,[8] and instructed all her members in the same sound principle. But the clergy of this diocese (and unhappily elsewhere), after having subscribed to the Articles of 1562, in many instances felt themselves at liberty to deviate from them. There can be little doubt that by such a proceeding they were unintentionally unsettling the great work which their fathers had just accomplished, and in the promoting and perfecting of which they themselves were employed. We see from the following statements what some of their difficulties were, and how they sought to remedy them, not by union and friendly co-operation with the heads of the Church, but by various methods of their own, which it will be observed they wished, in an Erastian spirit, to have enforced by civil legislation.[9]

Nor were the clergy the only men who wished to walk in their own paths. In every large parish there was a body of intelligent men who adhered to the Reformed Church, but who feared not only the Papal creed but also the high assumptions of some — a fraction only — of the extreme men of their own body. Probably Mr. Langley, the rector of Prestwich, was of this number, as he had embraced, at least at one time, the Reformed views and had

[8] See the Preface to the *Prayer Book.*

[9] Page 13.

subscribed the Articles;[10] nor did he advance before his judges much that was essentially tridentine, except that the bread (or wafer) was not "given" in the eucharistic ordinance according to his view. If "unity" was broken, I fear that he and his associates did little to heal it, as it does not appear, so far as can be gathered from the evidence, that he joined the ranks of the Romanists, and he would have found the truest and best unity in the creeds in the *Prayer Book*, which were held alike by both Churches. The two forces of the Church of England and the Church of Rome were, after the year 1571, bitterly antagonistic, as the "new creed" of the latter had removed all hope of comprehension, and the outward union which had prevailed up to that period suddenly disappeared.

We see in the curious details of this graphic description of our Lancashire parishes towards the latter part of the sixteenth century that public feeling was stirred to its depths, and that neither bishops nor the highest secular and ecclesiastical courts could either restrain it or soften its asperity. The attempt to curb the laity increased the evil. The severities inflicted on the clergy for violations of ritual and what they called scruples of conscience led very frequently on their part to open breaches of the law, and to an autocratic maintenance of right of action and private opinion. Obedience to lawfully constituted authority formed a very small part

[10] See Note, p. 18.

of the creed of many of the able, eloquent and devoted, but often indiscreet men, whose names are appended to this document, in which their complaints are brought forward in a precise and clearly expressed style, and the accuracy of their statements appears to be indisputable. They were well known as the great preachers, controversialists and divines of the Anglican Church, especially in South Lancashire, and yet they were discouraged and repudiated by the queen, who cared little for the promotion of earnest and spiritual religion, and who thought that two or three preachers were quite sufficient for a diocese.[11] Nor was the bold and out-spoken preaching of these men much more regarded by the courtiers, although their pulpit abilities, eloquence and loyalty were recognized by Grindall and vindicated by Chaderton. Nor ought it to be forgotten that they did not possess a particle of that rancour and animosity against the Church which broke forth with such fearful vehemence in the next century. Their vocation was the pulpit and not authorship, few of them having left writings which survive. The very history of their proceedings has been rescued, *tanquam tabula naufragii*, from the mouldering records of the Consistory Court of Chester, and the interesting document, now printed for the first time, brings to our notice the leading events which saddened their ministry and impaired their usefulness. They complained of others and were ready to anathematise them,

[11] Strype's *Parker*, Appendix, pp. 177, 178.

forgetting that they themselves had been more or less coerced; and they bitterly felt that the dominant power which had been somewhat imperiously exercised against them was in its effect what they regarded as a violation of the right of conscience, but they uncharitably disregarded the same plea when it was urged by their adversaries. All parties at that time were equally sincere, being equally ignorant of that great compromise, which Jeremy Taylor in the next century called Toleration. The Elizabethan divines thought, with Shakspeare, that "*aye* and *no*, too, was no good divinity." (*Lear*, act iv, sc. 6, 98.)

Their aversion to some of the local customs to which the people had long been habituated was deeply founded in the high standard of the new religious life to which they were devoted. Their strong objections to things in themselves indifferent now only produce a smile, but with their surroundings these objections perhaps could hardly be pronounced unreasonable. Although we notice an aggregation of observances alike complained of, some of these were clearly on the side of excess and others of defect. Some were obviously illegal, and others inexpedient; and it may seem to us that most of the things complained of ought to have met with a ready hearing and a speedy reform before the Hampton Court Conference took place in the next reign. Misdemeanours, petty offences and civil acts in direct violation of the law, being allowed to pass unnoticed and unpunished, cer-

tainly indicates a low and lamentable state of civilisation.

It was at this time that the reformed faith was imperilled by the dissentions of her own friends on small differences of opinion, chiefly relating to ceremonies.[12] Moderate men saw the danger, and happily remained firm. They adhered to the existing forms which had been made in the interest of comprehension, and were "more studious of union and concord than of innovations and new-fangleness;"[13] but popular excitement was too bitter and intense to see any value or merit in the concessions which had been made, and the wonder is, how the Church escaped so well out of the storm of clamour by which she was assailed.

It ought, however, to be recorded as a proof of the moderation of some members of the hierarchy at this time, that they more than sympathised with at least some of the clergy whose conscientious views of duty reflected credit upon them. The clergy had counted the cost of their insubordination, and voluntarily suffered loss in the day of trial. Harassed by various causes several of them were led to resign their benefices, and retired into private life, whilst the bishops laudably exerted their influence, in some instances, in favour of a son or relative of an incumbent who had been either deprived or had resigned.[14]

[12] Concerning ceremonies why some be abolished and some retained. Introduction to the *Prayer Book.*

[13] *Ibid.* [14] *Derby Household Books*, Notes, p. 181.

The High Commission Court had been more stern than the prelates in compelling obedience to the law; and the clergy, it may be feared, generally found the proceedings to be expensive, and the penalties sometimes disproportioned to the offence.

Nor ought it to be forgotten that most of the clergy here named had listened to "the Truth," as the martyr Bradford "taught it out of the pulpit at Manchester" (as he writes to his mother at Blackley),[15] and were also personally known, and some of them related to bishop Chaderton, who, like Bradford, was a native of Manchester, "and of an ancient and worshipful family." This prelate had long resided in the town of Manchester, and his hall, kitchen and cellar, like his contemporary Bernard Gilpin's, being alike capacious and well supplied, he was there "given to hospitality."[16] He was personally interested in its welfare, and was well acquainted with its wants and with the wants of his diocese. Many of the clergy here named, it will be observed, had been born of good local families, and had been educated in the county. They had, unhappily, placed themselves, or had been placed by others, in antagonism with their diocesan, and it may be feared had sometimes, like others of their brethren, disregarded his fatherly counsels and reasonable admonitions. A close examination of his diocesan records

[15] *Letters of the Martyrs*, p. 349, 8vo, 1837.

[16] 12 February 1584–5, was buried at the Collegiate church, "Laurence Twist, cooke to my Lorde Bysshopp." *Register Book.*

leads to the conclusion that Chaderton was a cautious and temperate bishop, and certainly not hostile to the more moderate doctrinal Puritans, nor inclined at any time during his long northern episcopate to bring undue pressure against them.

It is to be lamented that at such a critical period in the history of the Church the "keeping or omitting of a ceremony," and the "decent order of public worship,"[17] should have exercised so great an influence on the minds of earnest and good men, and have disunited them from their lawful guides, thus imperilling the fundamental principles of the Church which they all loved, and which they recognized as part and parcel of the law of the land. It has been observed that history repeats itself, and these remarks, which refer to the Church in the time of queen Elizabeth are, unhappily, equally applicable to the Church in the time of queen Victoria.

It is, after all, an important fact that by the fervid preaching of these apostolic men an impression was made upon the people of South Lancashire in favour of the Reformation which has never been effaced. Towards the latter part of the next century there were very few families left in that large, populous and important division of the county, which adhered to the creed of Rome; and in the beginning of the eighteenth century bishop Gastrell, who enquired into the state of the Church with

[17] Concerning ceremonies, *Prayer Book.*

an especial reference to separatists and sects throughout his diocese, found by the parochial returns which were made, that in the large parishes of Rochdale,[18] Bury,[19] Oldham[20] and Radcliffe,[21] there was not a single Roman Catholic left — that in Manchester[22] there were only thirteen, and in Salford[23] three, families, whilst Middleton[24] and Prestwich[25] contained no more than one family each, holding the pre-reformation creed with the fatal additions made to it by the modern Council of Trent — notwithstanding the proud motto, "*Semper Eadem.*"

F. R. R.

[18] *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii, part i, p. 121, Chetham series.
[19] *Ibid.*, p. 27. [20] *Ibid.*, p, 111. [21] *Ibid.*, p. 158.
[22] *Ibid.*, p. 57. [23] *Ibid.*, p. 92.
[24] *Ibid.*, p. 96. [25] *Ibid.*, p. 107.

THE

STATE, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,

OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, ABOUT THE YEAR 1590.

The manifolde Enormities of the Ecclesiasticall state in the most partes of the Countie of Lancaster; and many of them in som partes also of Cheshire: well knowen to the Preachers and to many [of] the faithfull Professors thereof: and easely to be proved by divers particular Instances.[1]

I. Continuall recourse of Jesuites and Seminarie Priestes into these partes.

II. Many places and persons iustly suspected to have Masses daily: and som evidently detected.

III. Divers maried in privat houses withoute any Bandes asked, or any Intelligence thereof geven to the Minister of the Churche: and divers also in like sorte Baptized: bothe, iustly suspected to be done by Massinge Priestes, and som saide to be rebaptized by them.

[1] Indorsed in a later hand: Information of the Lancashire Ministers concerning Papists, Jesuits, &c.

IV. Popishe ffastes and ffestivalles[2] (now abrogated in the Churche of England) duely observed in all these partes, and that with greater devotion then the Sabboth against which daies Crosses in streetes and highe waies ar in many places ofte devowtly garnished, and wax Candelles duely prepared.

V. ffaires and Marketes[3] in most Townes ar vsually kepte vppon the Sabboth: by occasion whereof divine Service in the fforenoone is greatly neglected.

VI. Wackes, Ales, Greenes, Maigames, Rushbearinges, Bearebaites, Doveales, Bonfiers, all maner vnlawfull Gaming, Pipinge and Daunsinge, and suche like, ar in all places frely exercised vppon y^e^ Sabboth.[4]

VII. By Occosion whereof it comethe to passe, that the youthe will not by any meanes be brought to attende the Exercise of Catechizinge in the Afternoone: neither the people to be presentt at the Eveninge Service. So that it wer harde for the Preacher to finde a compitent Congregation in any Churche to preache vnto.

[2] Such as the Fast of St. Michael, on which every adult person was required to live three days upon bread and water before the Feast of St. Michael, going barefoot to church. (*Fosbroke*, vol. ii, p. 701.) Festivals held at particular seasons and on special days were abrogated, such as Candlemas, St. David's day, St. Patrick's day, May day, Lammas day, and on almost every day of the year; but *Festa Dominica* or Saints' days instituted either by the Apostles themselves or by ancient councils were retained and observed in the Church of England. (See *Book of Common Prayer*, Preface.)

[3] These were the *Feriæ* on which the festival of the patron and other saints was celebrated. This occasioned a large concourse of people, and a demand for goods, wares and merchandise, followed. Deeds and charters were executed always on these occasions, as the great men who were the witnesses of the transactions recorded in them were sure to be present.

[4] The English Puritans maintained that the Lord's day was the Jewish Sabbath (Gen. ii.), and the Papists insisted that it was merely a festival. Parliament in the next reign first restrained and then permitted some of these amusements.

VIII. There ar in all partes divers notoriouse Recusantes not yet reformde; whose presumption (they beinge of the better sorte) drawethe the inferior sorte into no small bowldnesse.

IX. Those that seme to be reformed from theire former state of Recusancie, now come so seldom to the Churche, and there behave them selfes so vnconformably: (som, withdrawinge them to the farthest partes of the Churche from the worde; som bestowinge them selfes in theire owne private praiers; som, talkinge, or otherwise misspendinge the time; som, scorninge of the publiqûe action of the ministerie); that, theire presence dothe more hurte, then theire absence did.

X. Many Commers to the Churche, refuse to Communicat.

XI. The most of those that Communicate at Ester, refuse to Communicat at any time of y^e^ yeare else.[5]

XII. The rather to avoide the Communion at other times of the yeare, the Parishe will not be brought by any meanes to contribute towardse the provision of Bread and wine for the Communion, either monethly, or Quarterly, or at any time of the yeare at all.[6]

XIII. The youthe bothe of the Gentrie, and of the common sorte ar noseled[7] vpp in Poperie by many popishe Schoolemasters, fostered in gentlemens houses and other places.

XIV. The disturbance of the divine Service most offensive to everie good Conscience.

[5] The 21 Canon of 1603 requires every parishioner to communicate at least thrice in the year.

[6] By the 20 Canon (1603) the curate and churchwardens were required to provide the bread and wine at the charges of the parish. (See *Prayer Book.*)

[7] An old word, meaning nursed. Spenser writes it "nousled." *Faëry Queen*, l. vi, p. 23; "nusle," Nares' *Gloss.*

1. By the continuall Intercourse of people in and owte of the Churche: the most coming in when Service is halfe done; many departinge forthe before it be fully ended.
2. By the privat Praiers vsed of the most, with Crossinge and knockinges of theire Breste, and som times with Beades closly handeled.
3. By the walkinge and Talkinge of som; by the Scornefull laffinge Countenance of other som.
4. By the greate tumultes of the people remaininge in the Churchyarde, Stretes, and alehouses,[8] in time of divine service. ffrom whence stones ar often times throwen vppon the leades of the Churche, and many a clamorowse noise and showte geven owte to the disquietinge of the Congregation.
5. By the vnseasonable comminge of those that ar to be maried, buried, and Christened, commonly towardse the ende of Service.[9] By meanes whereof many of the people (as theire maner is) attendinge theire comminge, ar withhelde from the most parte of Service and the service by theire tumultuowse comminge in, not a litle interrupted.[10] At which actions (and specially of Baptisme) many other (accowntinge it a matter impertinent vnto them) vse to departe the Churche, shewinge thereby no smale contempte of the Sacrament.
6. By Contentions (often times) abowte Seates,[11] and places of Buriall in y^e^ Churche: as also by makinge of the Graves in time of divine Service.
7. By proclamations of Civile causes, som times required to

[8] This evil was remedied by the provision contained in the 19 Canon (1603).

[9] This was probably on the week-day as well as on the Sunday.

[10] Disturbers of Divine Service are to be presented to the bishop by the 111 Canon.

[11] Pope Boniface IX. by a bull dated A.D. 1392 and entitled, De Venditione sediium in Ecclesiis Parochialibus, recognises the custom of charging pew rents, so that this is not a modern invention. (Archd. Sinclair's Charge, May 1864.)

be made to the Minister, som times made by the civill Officer him selfe in an indue time of service.[12]

XV. Manifolde popishe Superstition vsed in the Buriall of the dead.

1. Som vse the popishe Rites of Buriall towardse the dead Corps at home, as it wer burying it, befor it com to the Churche.
2. After that they sett forthe the Corse in theire houses all garnished with Crosses, and sett rounde abowte with Tapers and Candelles burninge night and day, till it be caried to the Churche.[13] All which time y^e^ neighbors vse to visit the Corse, and there everie one to saye (a Pater noster, or De profundis) for the Sole: the Belles (all the while) beinge ronge many a solemne Peale. After which, they are made partakers of the ded manse dowle or Banquet of Charitie.[14]
3. Thus all thinges beinge accomplished in right Popishe order at home, at length they carie the Corse towardse the Churche all garnished with Crosses, which they sett downe by the way at everie Crosse, and there all of them devowtly on theire knees make prayers for the dead.
4. And when in this superstitiowse sorte they have brought the corse to the Churche, some with hast prevent the minister, and burie the Corse them selves, becawse they will not be partakers of the service saide at the Buriall; som, overtreate the minister to omitt the Service, and som times obtayne theire purpose; and when the min-

[12] This evil was remedied by the Rubric at the end of the Nicene Creed.

[13] The corpse was not at this time placed in a coffin, but wrapped in a shroud and laid upon a bier and so carried out to burial, generally on the day next after death.

[14] A dole, consisting sometimes of a penny, sometimes of a small cake, and at others of a banquet, was made at a funeral for all comers, to secure the prayers of the recipients for the welfare of the dead man's soul.

ister is redie to accomplishe the order of Service appointed for the Buriall, many of these that com with the Corpes will departe: ffor, Recusantes refuse not to bringe it to y^e^ Churche, thoughe they will not partake the Service of the Churche.

5. Then, concerninge those that remayne with the Corse till it be buried, when they have sett downe the Corse in the Church they bende them selves to theire privat prayer with Crossinge and knockinge them selves, All knelinge rownde abowte the Corse neglectinge the publique Service then in hand. And when the Corse is redie to be putt into the grave; som, by kissinge the ded Corpes; other, by wailinge the dead with more then Hethenishe owtcries;[15] others, with open Invocations for the dead; and an other sorte with Janglinge the Belles, so disturbe the whole action, that the minister is ofte compelled to lett passe that parte of Service appointed for the Buriall of the dead and to withdrawe him selfe from theire tumultuowse Assembly.
6. After which Buriall, at theire Banquet in the Alehouse[16] they often times have a "Pater noster" for the dead.
7. All the day and night after the Buriall they vse to have excessive ringinge for y^e^ dead as also at the twelmonethes day after,[17] which they calle a minninge day. All which time of Ringinge, theire vse is to have theire privat devotions at home for the soule of the dead. But while the partie liethe sicke, they will never require

[15] This seems to be "the Irish howl," still continued in that country, although Ducange says it is forbidden in certain constitutions. (Ducange, *v. Reputatio.*)

[16] The funeral feast was attended with great expense, being a scene of prodigality not to be described, and often injured the family estate. (See Whitaker's *Whalley*, bk. vi, ch. ii, p. 505.)

[17] The anniversary of the day of the death, on which mass was said and prayers specially offered for the soul of the departed. "Minning" is an old word, still used in South Lancashire, for reminding.

to have the Belle knowled, no, not at the pointe of deathe ;[18] whereby the people showld be sturred vp to prayer in due time ; neither will any allmost at that time desire to have the minister to come to him for comfort and instruction.

XVI. The Action of mariage disturbed with many popishe Rites, as

By sundrie Crosses vsed of the parties them selves : by transposinge the Ringe from finger to finger at the severall names of the father the sonne and the holy ghost:[19] By layinge downe and gevinge a large portion of money, as an Indowment of the woman :[20] by bringinge the parties to and from the Churche with Pipinge,[21] and spendinge the whole Sabbothe in Daunsinge.

XVII. The Action of Baptisme not free from som popishe Rites, as

In the departure of the Parent owte of the Churche,[22] when y^e^ Baptisme is in hand : also, in the triple submersion of the Infant all naked,[23] and in y^e^ devowte vse of y^e^ Popishe Chrison.[24]

[18] This custom of tolling the bell during the last moments of the sick person, the meaning of which is here given, is unknown in South Lancashire, although it lingers still in some agricultural villages in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

[19] I am told that this custom still prevails at the marriage of Roman Catholics, in the Fylde, North Lancashire, although it is unknown in South Lancashire.

[20] "The accustomed duty to the Priest and Clerk" is the only money required to be "laid down" at the marriage service in the Church of England.

[21] These "Daunsing and Pipinge" weddings are now probably unknown, but they were sometimes witnessed upwards of forty years ago in at least one church in the ancient parish of Rochdale.

[22] Afterwards allowed by the 29 Canon of 1603.

[23] He shall dip the child in the water discreetly and warily if the God-parents shall certify that the child may well endure it, if not, water shall be poured upon it. (*Rubric.*)

[24] Chrism was consecrated oil and balsam, and one was said to represent the divine

XVIII. Notoriowse disorders in the Esterly Communion.

1. The Communicantes will not be brought to give their names to the minister before the Communion,[25] that their state may be knowne to him, as is prescribed in the Cõmins boke by meanes whereoff many notoriowse sinners and som Excommunicat ar ignorantly admitted to the Communion many times.
2. Many intrude them selves to receive the Sacrament who before have not bin present at divine service, nor at any parte of the praiers before the Communion. After which maner in som places a silent Communion[26] continueth a whole fore noone together.
3. Many superstitiowsly refuse to take the Sacrament of either kinde with their hande, but proffer to receive it with their mouthes at the hand of the minister, after the popishe maner; som crosse them selves before they receive it, some crosse them selves with it.
4. Generally, they behave them selves irreverently, tumultuowsly, and ofte contentiowsly, amongest them selves and towardse the minister; that, they may gett a spedie dispatch . . . . after which they all departe (one after an other) before the Communion and Service be ended: so that of a thowsand or two,[27] one score will not remayne to give thankes with the minister. All is so owte of order, that it would greve any Christian Conscience either to partake with them, or to minister to them.

and the other the human nature of Christ. No objection is here urged against the use of the cross in baptism.

[25] According to the Rubric, before the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper.

[26] Being the worship and adoration of "the Presence," not recognized by the English Church either then or now.

[27] The church is not named, but it was doubtless the Collegiate church of Manchester, in which there were one or two thousand communicants at one time. There does not appear to have been more than one celebration during the day.

XIX. The ministers of the worde (reprovinge them for these Enormities) ar oft abused with reprochfull termes (even in time of publique ministration), with Slanderowse repo .... with secrete Libelles against them and their doctrine: and with violence som time offered, even in the Churche and procinctes thereof.

XX. There is no smale corruption in the Churche officers: as, in the Churchwardens, Sidemen, and Parishe Clerkes.

1. They ar chosen by the singuler nomination of the gen̄tlemen and better sorte of everie Towne, withowte the consent of the Pastor.[28] By meanes whereof it comethe to passe that they ar commonly of the meanest and lewdest sorte of the People, and therefore most fitt to serve the humor of the gentrie and multitud.
2. They ar seldom chosen in due time, and then hardly or never (many of them) browght in, to take theire Othe and to vndertake the Service. By Occasion whereof it commeth to passe, that the Church remayneth the most parte of the yeare, destitute of those Officers: and thereby the publique Service discepointed, when any presentment is to be made of Offenders. And if it happen in som places that any of them appeare to be well furnished and honestly minded in that behalfe, they dare presume, at the Instant when any such presentment is to be made, to remove any such one from the Office, and to put an other in his place, that, neither can, nor will give notis of their offences, by these and such like devises all good Services ar discepointed.
3. Herevnto are to be added the gentle hire and faire treties, as also the bitter Thretes and iniuriowse handlinge, which the ministers and the saide Church Officers often reape at the handes of those that stande in daunger

[28] This evil was removed by the 89 Canon of 1603.

of the Lawes :[29] whereby many of them ar driven into manifest periurie, and malefactors scape withowte presentment.

4. It is a generall practise of the Paritioners not to allow any thinge to the saide Officers to beare theire charges in the said Service ; to the end, the said Offices may grow into vtter contempte, and be the lesse carefully and honestly attended and discharged.

XXI. The inconvenient state of Churches and Chappelles.

1. The Churches generally lye ruinowse, vnrepaired and vnfurnished of thinges decent and necessarie for the action of the ministerie ; because the Paritioners will not, any auctoritie directed from y^e^ Ordinaries, contribut y^t^ which is due for y^e^ repaire thereof.[30]

2. The Chappelles of ease (which ar three times as many as the Parishe Churches, and more)[31] throughe the backwardnes of the evill affected people in conferringe due maintenance to a minister ; as also throwghe the sole interest they took to them selves in the appointment of their Curat, with owte the consent of their pastor (vicar or Parson) ar, many of them, vtterly destitute of any Curates thereby growe into vtter ruine and desolation ; many of them supplied with leude men ;[32] and som,

[29] The "presentments" made annually at Easter by the minister and churchwardens must have been exceedingly obnoxious to delinquents.

[30] The churchwardens and sidesmen are empowered by the 85 Canon to provide for these and other necessaries.

[31] This unfortunate state of our large parish churches and their filial chapels was allowed to continue until our own time, when, chiefly through the wise administrative ability of bishop Wilberforce, a sub-division of the large Anglo-Norman parishes has taken place, and the parochial system has been largely extended. South Lancashire in 1860 contained no more than seven rectories and vicarages, and more than one hundred chapels. The 86 Canon provided for the survey of churches and chapels by ecclesiastical officers, once in every three years.

[32] The scandalous cures made the scandalous curates.

with such, as have no ministerie, but take vppon them to be bare Readers. By meanes whereof it commeth to passe, that the most of the people refraine theire Parishe Church, vnder pretence of their Chappelles, and havinge no service at their Chappelles,[33] com at [none] at all; but, many of them grow into vtter Atheisme and Barbarisme, manie inioy full securitie in Poperie and all Popishe practises.

3. The Contentions abowte Seates and Burialles in many Churches are vnappeasable, which cause no smale Confusion and Daunger.

[33] This statement was not applicable to Rochdale parish, one of the largest of the Anglo-Norman parishes here described. Mr. Midgley, the vicar, had provided painstaking preaching ministers at the several ancient chapels within his parish; and if the candlesticks were not of gold they were not exactly of clay, although lord Bacon said, and he knew them well, that the Puritan preachers lacked two things, *learning* being one, and *love* the other. His remark, as regards learning, was more applicable to the ministers of the chapels than to those who held the higher incumbencies; and yet at this time Mr. John Wild of Saddleworth, 1583–1593 (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 14), Mr. William Greaves of Littleborough, 1572–1596-7 (*Ibid.*, p. 247), Mr. Laurence Hey of Milnrow, 1587–1602 (*Ibid.*, p. 314), and Mr. Gilbert Astley of Todmorden, 1590–1611 (*Ibid.*, p. 16), had all been episcopally ordained and licensed by the bishop, and were all resident on their cures and none of them pluralists. Two of them, at least, were surrogates of the chancellor, and all of them appreciated by their respective congregations, and men of unblemished characters. They laboured mightily to turn away the people from Popery, and succeeded, and yet they were often cited by the bishops for trivial breaches of the rubrics, and suffered ecclesiastical censure; but they were never fined, suspended, or degraded from their ministry, probably in consequence of the precarious and voluntary nature of their incomes. Their hearers, with one exception, assessed their lands to raise what the rustics in their homely phrase called "the Minister's Chapel Wage," and this assessment continued to be their only support until the seasonable operation of Queen Anne's Bounty in the beginning of the last century. It was this clerical dependance on the laity for their support which led the inhabitants of the above-named ancient parochial chapelries to claim the patronage of the benefices and to seek to become, as old vicar Pigot said in 1712, "Lords over the Church and its Priests." His vicariate of sixty years at Rochdale, however, enabled him to settle the legal right of the mother church to the nomination of incumbents to these chapels, which are all now recognized as parish churches, having their chapels, which are not however dependant upon them.

4. The provision for the poore by a common and certaine Collection according to Statute in all Churches is vtterly neglected.[34]

XXII. Sundrie notoriowse vises abowndinge, by meanes of y^e^ former confusion in y^e^ Ecclesiasticall state.

1. Vnlawfull and vnresonable vsurie in no Cuntrie more Common.[35]
2. ffornication and Adulterie in all sortes shamfully prostituted.
3. Drunkennes maintayned by the multitude of Alehouses, and vnresonable strength of Ale soulde with owte sise of Statute: a vise, altogether vnpunished and not any way punished that we knowe.[36]
4. Seditiowse and mutinowse talkinge vppon the Alebench and openly in their street assemblies tendinge to the depravinge of Religion and the ministerie now established, and to the advancement of Poperie and Popishe practises.
5. Continuall sweringe and Blaspheminge the name of god in the mouthe of owld and young, Riche and poore; no way punished or punishable.

XXIII. The Ordinarie Jurisdiction generally despised.[37]

1. Citations from the Ordinarie lightly regarded.

[34] The first compulsory statute for the relief of the poor was 27 Hen. VIII. A° 1535, amended by the 22 Eliz. 1580, and again 43 Eliz. 1600.

[35] In the 37 Hen. VIII. interest was fixed at 10 per cent. This statute was repealed by Edw. VI., but re-enacted 13 Eliz. 1570.

[36] By the 1 Jac. I. c. 9, 1603, a quart of the best ale was to be charged a penny, and two quarts of the smaller sort the same. In 1621 sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchell were empowered to license public houses, there being about 13000 of them in England.

[37] The bishops were at this time unpopular, and some of them, especially bishop Chaderton, undeservedly so.

2. Excommunications not feared: many like well to continewe in that state, and seke no restitution.
3. To prosecute vppon the (significavit) is to chargeable and tediowse in matters of office, beinge so many, and against those ofte, that ar of smale abilitie.
4. Commissions from the Ordinarie to order matters generally amisse never effectuall.
5. Annuall Synodes and trienniall visitations, throwgh the former imperfections of the Ecclesiasticall proceedinges, voide of all validitie and good effecte.

What may be done at the Quarterly Sessions and generall Assises for the reformation of these manifold Enormities knowe we not; what hathe bin done, or rather what hath not bin done heretofore we knowe to well by overlonge experience. All which we referre to yo^{r} wo: godly and wise consideration, wherein the lorde guide you aright with his holy spirit. Amen.

The names of the Preachers in the Cowntie of Lancaster, that geve Testimony herevnto:

(*a*) Peter Shaw
(*b*) Oliuer Carter
(*c*) William Langley
(*d*) John Buckleye
(*e*) Leonard Shaw
(*f*) Miles Aspinall
(*g*) James Gosnell
(*h*) Peter White
(*i*) Edward Welshe
(*j*) Edwarde ffletewoodde
(*k*) John Caldwall
(*l*) Ro: Osbaldeston
(*m*) Edwarde Assheton
(*n*) James Smyth
(*o*) Richard Meidglay
(*p*) John Ashworth
(*q*) Henry Sumner.

NOTES.

(*a*) PETER SHAW was probably a son of Mr. Peter Shaw of Heath Charnock, Standish, of a well connected family and of strong Protestant views. He was elected a scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1560, went out B.A. in 1563–4, was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1567 commenced M.A.; he proceeded B.D. in 1574, and was created D.D. in 1583. (Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.*, vol. ii, p. 493.) He was instituted to the rectory of Bury on the presentation of Edward earl of Derby, K.G., 1 April 1570 (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 54), and was collated to a prebend of Durham in 1572 by his kinsman, bishop Pilkington. On the 31 May 1595 he was commissary of Matthew (Hutton) archbishop of York at his visitation of the diocese of Chester during a vacancy of the see (*Ibid.*, p. 30); nor is it quite clear whether he or his son was presented to the rectory of Doddlestone in Cheshire on the 24 November 1596, on the nomination of Richard Grosvenor of Eaton esq., *pro hâc vice*. (*Ibid.*) He was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners for the North. He gave about 140 volumes to the library of Trinity college, Cambridge. He died rector of Bury in June 1608, being succeeded in that living by Hugh Watmough, B.D., a Yorkshire man, who was presented to it by his father-in-law, the learned and famous John Favour, LL.D., vicar of Halifax, by permission of William earl of Derby. (*Ibid.*) His son Peter Shaw, M.A. of Trinity hall and Magdalene college, Cambridge, became rector of Radcliffe, and was elected a fellow of the Collegiate church, Manchester. He did what he could to strengthen the sectarian forces, which in his time were leagued against the college, with the purpose of degrading it from its position as an episcopal church and thus ignorantly crippling its power for good. He is named briefly in *Athen. Cantab.*, vol. ii, p. 493, and *Fasti Mancun.*, a MS. For further notice of Shaw the elder, see *Derby Household Books, Notes*, pp. 166–7.

(*b*) Oliver Carter, a native of Richmondshire, matriculated as a pensioner and scholar of St. John's college, Cambridge, on the lady Margaret's foundation in November 1555, proceeded B.A. in 1559–60, and appointed humanity examiner 5 September 1563. On the 18 March 1562–3, he was admitted a fellow. He proceeded M.A. in 1563, was junior bursar 9 January 1564–5, became college preacher 25 April 1565, university preacher 1567, senior bursar 16 January 1567–8, sacrist 24 January 1568–9, and B.D. 1569. About the year 1570 he was elected a fellow of the Collegiate church of Manchester, under queen Mary's foundation, and he was retained in his fellowship in queen Elizabeth's charter of the college in 1578, being therein described by the queen as "our well beloved," and in all respects competent for the dignity. Dean Nowell was his personal friend and co-fellow at Manchester, and interceded on his behalf for further patronage from lord Burghley, which he does not appear to have obtained. Carter was charged in 1595 with making wills and being "a common sollicitor in temporall causes" (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 132); being probably like his contemporary, the learned Dr. Favour, vicar of Halifax, not only the best divine, but the best lawyer, and the best physician in his parish. (Watson's *Hist. of Halifax.*) He was a learned divine, an acute controversialist, and an influential preacher in Manchester, where, contrary to the wont of the fellows at that time, he constantly resided and had private pupils. He was disliked by Dr. Dee, but was apparently the least troublesome of the Lancashire puritans to the bishops, although he admitted that he never wore the surplice owing to his dislike of Popery, which was a feeble excuse for a learned man like him, who more than once boasted of his moderation, and stated that he had "come to the supper in godlie sort," which probably meant according to the *Prayer Book* order, and who cordially saluted bishop Chaderton, and prayed "the Lorde have you in his keepinge, and make us all of one minde in his howse, that we may subdue the Roman hydra, yet onlie wounded, and thus secure Gods protection and love for the welfare of his Church. From Manchester July 21 1591." (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. Letters.) At this time he was in the decline of life, and neither unknown nor unappreciated by scholars and divines. Dr. Fulke and Mr. Oliver Carter answered Edward Rishton's challenge. (See Fulke's *Works*, vol. i, p. 8; vol. ii, p. 3.) In 1624, Bristow's reply to Oliver Carter had not been forgotten in Man-

chester, as the learned Dr. John White, vicar of Eccles, in his "Preface to the Reader" in *The Way to the True Church*, observes that Bristow, "in contumatious and stage-like speeches" against Carter, says: "there are more declamations in Greeke in one common school of the Jesuits, than in both your Universities" (I dare say) "being ioined together, and better Maisters of Arts of two or three years teaching, through all Logick and Philosophie, than with you in seven years. Your tongues will not now serve, no, nor your studie of Divinitie itself in Calvin's schoole. Come once to the Catholic Schools and you will be ashamed of yourselfe, as manie a one alreadie is, that thought himselfe, and was thought of others, at home, a jollie fellowe." (Bristow's *Reply*, p. 364.) Dr. White sarcastically says that he, and doubtless Oliver Carter, was reminded by this tall talk, of the Stage and of the first act and scene of "Plautus his Braggadochio." The answer to Dr. Richard Bristow's *Motives*, called by Carter, *Popish Questions and Demands*, is a brief but very able work (12mo, pp. 84, 1579); it did not however prevent Bristow's *Treatise* being reprinted at Antwerp in 1599, 8vo, and translated into Latin by Dr. Worthington in 1608, 4to. In 1580 Carter is styled "Sacræ Theologiæ Professor," but it does not appear that he ever graduated D.D. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 54.) He was buried at Manchester, 20 March 1604–5. (See *Derby Household Books*, pp. 123–32; *Fasti Mancuniens.; Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xl, pp. 143–5; Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.*, vol. ii, p. 890; *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, vol. iv, p. 130; Jones's *Chetham Popery Tracts*, part i, pp. 44–5.)

(*c*) William Langley. There were two rectors of Prestwich of this name in the reign of queen Elizabeth, both of them of the same ancient family and both of them remarkable men, although their leading characteristics and identity have escaped the research of the local writers. The first of them was, probably, brother of Thomas Langley, B.D., one of archbishop Cranmer's chaplains, who was not remotely connected with the patron, he being the descendant and representative of Prestwich the founder, as, on the 1 October 1542, the next presentation to the rectory of Prestwich was granted to William Davenport of Bramhall esq., Thomas Holte of Grislehurst esq., and Geoffrey Shakerley of Shakerley esq., by Robert Langley of Agecroft esq., the true patron. And on the 28 May 1552 Mr. Davenport alone nominated his relative, William Langley, M.A.,

clerk (son of Thomas Langley gent., deceased), to the living then vacant by the death of William Langley, clerk, the last incumbent, who was the son of Robert Langley of Agecroft esq. (cousin and heir of warden Langley of Manchester, rector of Prestwich) by his wife Eleanor, daughter of William Radcliffe of Ordshall esq. His uncle William Langley held the living in 1525, and was an executor of his mother's will, dated 10 May 1532. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 22.) About the year 1556, *temp.* queen Mary, sir William Langley, clerk, parson of Prestwich, prosecuted in the Duchy court Thomas Crompton and others, lessees, for the non-payment of rents in arrears for parsonage lands at Prestwich and Oldham and for the detention of certain title deeds, sir Robert Langley knt. claiming the same. At this time Mr. W. Langley, the new rector (born about the year 1512, æt. 56 in 1568), who was the nephew of William Langley the late rector, and brother of sir Robert Langley knt. the patron, and was a professed adherent, like the rest of *Edward* VI.'s clerks, of the reformed faith; but he held his benefice without being disturbed during the reign of queen *Mary*, subscribed to the Articles of 1562, "for avoiding of diversities of opinions and for the establishing of consent touching true religion" (*ibid.*), and thereby recognised queen *Elizabeth's* "just title as Defender of the Faith, and Supreme [temporal] Governor of the Church within her dominions." He was however, not unjustly, suspected of holding other views, and, being a lukewarm conformist, was summoned before the commissioners of William (Downham) bishop of Chester on the 9 June 1569. He at that time openly admitted that he had said service and administered the sacraments in his church at Prestwich, "agenst his conscience verie sore, and that now therof he grievoslie repenteth." Being pressed to state his particular objections to the order of the Church of England, he answered weakly enough, "that Baptism, as now used in England, is not good, nor accordinge to the order of the Holy Catholic Church, because it wanteth Oil and Chresme, and Confirmation the same, and that he would neyther mynister nor receyve the Sacramente of the Lord's Supper, because it is administered and given against the order of the Catholic Church." He deplored also the want of unity. The commissioners treated him apparently with great forbearance; not forgetting that he was well connected by family ties and of mature years. They did not menace or reproach him, or harshly urge him to resign his bene-

fice, but desired him to reconsider his position, and to conform to the laws of the realm. They wished him to return to his home and living, and to enjoy the temporalities in such a manner as should please the queen's majesty and be agreeable to the laws. He was however inexorable, and refused to comply. On the 13 June 1569 (holding his original views on the Church and State question), he appeared again before the bishop and his commissioners at Chester, and was required to enter into a bond of one hundred marks, "to kepe the compas and circuit to hym lymited and appoynted," by order of the commissioners, "until soche tyme and daye as he shalbe enlarged," — from which it might seem that he was put under some mild restraint, probably living in the house of one of the commissioners. He was deprived of his benefice, and his future course is unknown. He was unmarried. It is not improbable that his views had been strengthened by his connection with Richard Shacklock of Moston, the Holts of Grislehurst, and with young William Holt of Ashworth, afterwards of Oriel college, Oxford, and the Jesuit friend of Mary queen of Scots. (*Ibid.*, pp. 210–12.) All these men were zealous recusants, and were opposed by sir Robert Langley of Agecroft knt. and by his wife's family the Traffords of Trafford.

No time had been lost in appointing his successor, and he was the individual whose name is subscribed to this petition on Lancashire "Enormities." On the 9 July 1569 James Assheton of Chaderton gent. and Dorothy his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of sir Robert Langley of Agecroft knt. deceased, nominated *William Langley*, M.A., to the parsonage of Prestwich, vacant by the deprivation of Mr. William Langley, the last incumbent there (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 40), and on the 19 July he was instituted and subscribed (to the Articles).* On the 18 September 1557, William Langley of the diocese of Chester was ordained an acolyte by bishop Bird at Chester, for w^ch^ he paid a fee of xii^d^; on the 25 March 1558, he was ordained a sub-deacon and deacon, on

* A bond dated 2 August 1569 from William Langley clerk, rector of Prestwich, to James Asheton of Chaderton gent., son and heir apparent of Edmund Asheton esq., in 1000*l.* (*mille libris*) covenants that the said William shall not by his good-will or consent hereafter do any act whereby the said James Asheton or his heirs shall forfeit an obligation, dated 1 July 11 Eliz., wherein the said James and others stand bound to the Reverend Father in God, William, bishop of Chester. (*Lanc. MSS.*)

the title of sir Robert Langley of Agecrofte knt.; and on the 5 June 1558, a priest by Cuthbert bishop of Chester, on the nomination or title of his relative sir Thomas Holt of Gristlehurst knt.* (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 363.) He was a son of Laurence Langley of Manchester gent. (younger brother of Thomas Langley of Agecroft), Laurence being appointed a co-executor of his mother's will in 1532, although it was not proved until 1557. (*Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, vol. ii, p. 16.) Laurence Langley left issue: (1) Robert Langley gent., born in 1534, æt. 24 and upwards in 1559, boroughreeve of Manchester in 1579, 1587 and 1595, and buried 2 July 1606, leaving three sons and three daughters by his wife Mabel, daughter of Thomas Tildesley of Wardley esq.; (2) Isabel, married first, Edmund Chaderton of Nuthurst gent., nephew of the bishop (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 375), and second, William Radcliffe of Manchester gent.; (3) William Langley, M.A. (the new rector), who was born about the year 1535, "being aged 70 and infirm" on the 11 October 1605. Mr. W. Langley, like his patron Mr. Assheton, was a zealous and earnest advocate of the Reformed faith, and from his social position was recognised as one of the chief leaders of the Church in the deanery of Manchester. He had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the highest members of the Church and State in making some incautious observations adverse to the absolute authority of the Crown, in an *extempore* sermon delivered in Prestwich church. These remarks were transmitted by some of "the accusers of the brethren," to high quarters, and partly owing to the unsettled state of religion in and about Manchester, and partly owing to the vigorous character of archbishop Grindall, prompt and decided measures of repression were deemed necessary in order that other disaffected or disloyal clergymen might be admonished, and Mr. Langley not be allowed to escape public censure and the most abject humiliation.

"On the 5 July 1591 before William (Chaderton) Bishop of Chester in his Episcopal Palace there, in the presence of John Morgell, Notary Public, the said Reverend Father according to such directions as he has

* These lay titles are a singular instance of a deviation from the canons of the Church and may perhaps be referred to the confusion of the time, the irregularity of the bishops, or the influence of the court harpies. It was not unusual in the reign of queen Elizabeth for learned laymen to be appointed to canonries and benefices, but these were exceptions to the general rule.

received from the most Reverend Father in God John, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Derby, two of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, who by Letters dated 'at Lambeth' 13 June and subscribed with 'his Lordship's hand,' hath appointed William Langley publicly in his parish Church of Prestwich to make Confession upon Sunday which shall be the 18 day of this present July in the time of Common Prayer in the forenoon, and to return a Certificate unto the said Reverend Father within ten days following, from the Churchwardens there; Also from John Wallworke of Pilkinton William Wilson, John Scholes and James Scholes of Prestwich or any two of them, together with the Churchwardens or two of them at the least, as he will answer the contrary at his peril." (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 214.)

The "Confession" to be read by the rector in the church explains the nature of the supposed offence committed, and here follows:

"*Whereas* for matter delivered in the manner of a Prayer in a Sermon by me made, I have been convinced by witnesse to have uttered certain unadvised, untrue, and undutiful speeches, concerning the Queen's most excellent Majesty and her Royal Prerogative in Causes Ecclesiastical, and against the Lords and others of her Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and against the Justice of the Land. I do here Confess that I am very heartily sorry that I have so failed in my Duty by want of such consideration as I ought to have taken, and that any [should] have had cause to take offence thereat: Therefore I do here before you and this congregation Confess and Unfeignedly Acknowledge Her Majesty's lawful supreme authority under God in all causes, and over and above all persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil within Her Highnesses Dominions and in all manner of Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical, and that the Person of her royal Majesty is not, nor ought to be, subject unto any censure of Excommunication or Suspension within or without her Realms or Dominions.

"I do likewise Confess and Acknowledge that all this Realm and Church have, and do daily receive at God's hands many singular blessings and benefits, by the wisdom, care, and great circumspection of Her Majesty's most hon. privy council, whom (as in duty I am also bound) I do hold to be persons of great virtue honour and sincerity in true Religion. Lastly, I do in like sort acknowledge that the Justice of the

land both in matters Ecclesiastical and Civil is and since her Majesty's happy Government hath been as sincerely and uprightly administered as hath in any memory or record of former tymes been heretofore practised in any Christian State. And that there is no such Persecution of the Sincere Professors of Religion as my words seemed to insinuate but the contrary. And that I did in no way mean to touch this Church, or Country, or Government therein, with any partiality or slackness in matter of Justice or Persecution, howsoever I was otherwise taken, desiring you, and every of you that have taken offence at any [of] my speeches, to accept as charitably of this my submission, as I do hereby Profess it is unfeignedly by me meant." (*Ibid.*, p. 213.)

On the 1 September 1585, Mr. Langley had been nominated (along with Peter Shaw and Oliver Carter) by bishop Chaderton, who was his connection by marriage, and had probably been his school-mate at the grammar school, Manchester, one of the Moderators of the Monthly Exercise within the deanery of Manchester, which had for its object the general instruction of the people, but perhaps not, as it has been stated, for "the discouragement of Puritanism." (Booker's *Hist. Prestwich*, p. 9.) This service seems to have become afterwards "an ordinary Tuesday Lecture at Prestwich." (*Life of John Bruen*, p. 224.)

Mr. William Langley was connected with Puritan preachers in and about Manchester. On the 25 September 1582 his brother Robert's daughter Mary was married at the Collegiate church to Mr. Symond Harward, "Preacher there," and late rector of Warrington, of whose numerous writings a long account is given in Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.*, vol. ii, p. 478; Mr. Edmund Langley, minister of Oldham in 1587; Laurence Langley, of Brasenose college, 1588, æt. 18; James Langley, clerk, 1611, vicar of Leyland; William Langley, clerk; and others of the name were his clerical relatives. He is also named as the friend and greatly valued pastor of the respectable family of Fox of Rhodes, in the parish of Prestwich. Mr. John Bruen of Bruen Stapleford married about the year 1599, Ann, daughter of John Fox gent., and lived for a year afterwards at Rhodes with her brother, Mr. William Fox, and his widowed mother, who was descended from the Athertons of Atherton and Leylands of Morleys. Mr. Bruen conducted the daily devotions of the family in a strict and exemplary manner, and here he lived a very holy life de-

voted to God. The household was that of an old English gentleman conducted on religious principles, and all public, private and domestic duties punctually observed, whilst hospitality towards good men and charity towards the poor were not intermittent. It is added by the rev. William Hinde, B.D., who married another daughter of Mr. Fox, and was the intimate friend of Mr. Langley, "all which his [Mr. Bruen's] holy labours in private, being seconded and strengthened by the publique paines of their Pastour, old Mr. Langley, that holy man of God and faithful servant of Christ in the House of God, were so effectually blessed and prospered by the good hand of God upon him, that in the remembrance of that year and the sweet comforts and contentments which he found therein, he hath been often both in his life and was also at his death as it were ravished with joy and rejoicing in the Lord." (*Ibid.*, p. 111, 12mo, 1641.)

Mr. Langley's Puritanism was of the Geneva school, although he does not appear to have been so extreme in his views as some of his clerical neighbours. He was appointed by the bishop one of the commissioners to examine Dr. Dee, 4 September 1600, respecting certain complaints made against him by Oliver Carter and the fellows, and the great scholar seems to have considered them all very small men. (See Dee's *Diary*, quoted in *Derby Household Books*, *Notes*, p. 130.) His principal associates are named in this statement of "the Enormities" existing in Lancashire, and he is deservedly remembered as the clerical friend and spiritual pastor of Mr. John Holland of Heaton hall, in his parish, whose interesting character has been described by the rev. William Leigh, B.D., the eloquent and learned rector of Standish. Mr. John Holland visited and ministered to Mrs. Katharine Brettargh in her sickness, and died about the same time as his devout female friend, as, in her funeral sermon preached at Childwall, near Liverpool, on the 3 June 1601, the preacher says:

"Nor can I passe in silence what fell out in experience not long sithence, at the memorable death of a memorable saint in this our countrie; a Gentleman, Scholler, and Preacher, rarelie qualified both in life and death. *Oxford* will witnesse the one, and *Heaton Hall* the other, where it pleased God to call to his mercy that worthie man and powerfull Preacher, Master John Holland, Bachelor of Divinitie, a burning lampe consuming itselfe to lighten others, for God in mercie called

him by a lingering sickness, which staied till he was readie, and prepared him to such an end, as seldom I have heard, and yet never saw the like in any. To passe the course of his sickness in much patience yet with great passion and to come to his end when he put in practice the fruit of his godlie life. It pleased him the day before he died, as formerly often so then more eagerley to call for the Holy Bible with these very words — *Come, O Come, death approacheth, let us gather some flower to comfort this hour;* and turning with his own hands to the 8th chapter of Paule's Epistle to the Romans, he gave me the booke and bade me read: at the end of every verse he made a *selah* or pause and gave the sense in such sort and feeling as was much (we saw) to his own comfort but more to our joy and wonder. Pity it were those speeches with other his writings should be buried with him and kept in private from the publicke good of many. Having thus continued his meditation and exposition for the space of two hours or more on the sodain he said *O stay your reading, what brightness is this I see. Have you light up any Candles?* To which I answered No; it is the Sunneshine, for it was about 5 o clock in a cleere Summer's evening. *Sunneshine* (saith he) *nay, my Saviour shine* — now farewell world, welcome heaven. The day star from on high hath visited my heart. O speake it when I am gone and preach it at my Funerall, *God dealeth familiarly with man. I feel his mercy; I see his majesty: whether in the body or out of the body I cannot tell,* God *knoweth*, but I see things that are unutterable: * * * * I say the truth, I lie not, my conscience bearing me witness in the Holy Ghost with an appeal from my own credit *to the right worshippfull his Brother* (Richard Holland Esquier) and all the standers by, to justify what I have said in comfort of their own souls and warrantie of the doctrine I aim at, which is to prove, that God never suffereth his elect to depart this life comfortlesse; nor will (I am persuaded) call them hence till they have seen with Simeon the Lord's Christ, either in Soule, Spirit, Body or both." (*Ibid.*, pp. 16, 17, 18, 19.)

Whatever the ministerial infirmities or failings of Mr. Langley may have been, if Mr. Bruen, Mrs. Brettargh and Mr. Holland are specimens of "the fruit" of his labours, Prestwich had been blessed with a good practical rector at a time when his intellectual friend the parson of Standish said, "the rude minds and savage natures" by which they were surrounded in Lancashire had "no passion of their mortalitie and no impression of

their eternitie." Mr. Langley was clearly a man of peace,* and however much beloved by his parishioners, was probably little appreciated by some of the rulers of his day; and there is evidence that he was either silenced by them or by some other cause, as I find that on the 1 September 1610, Mr. John Langley, M.A., his son, was "the sequestrator."†

* A conveyance was made, dated 4 Sept. 39 Eliz., by James Assheton of Chaderton esq. to Richard Assheton of Middleton esq., Nicholas Banastre of Altham esq., and William Assheton of Clegg gent., of all the tythes of oats, corn and grain growing within the towns of Chaderton, Oldham, Royton and Crompton, with the rents reserved, to hold in trust to the said James for his life, remainder to Richard Assheton his brother and his issue male; in failure to the issue of Walter Assheton late of Gray's inn esq. deceased; in default to such of the name of Assheton as shall happen to inherit the manor and lands of Chaderton, paying the yearly rents, duties and services for the same. (*Lanc. MSS.*)

There had been a great feud between Edmund Assheton of Chaderton and James Chetham of Nuthurst, gentlemen, farmers of the tythe corn of Nuthurst, and James Assheton of Chaderton esq., farmer of the tythe corn of Chaderton, the matter in dispute being certain lands affirmed by one party to be in the parish of Manchester and by the other party in the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, and subject to pay tythes either to the warden and fellows of Manchester or to the rector of Prestwich. The controversy was ended 1 February 39 Eliz. by the mediation of William Langley the rector, and by the arbitration of Nicholas Banastre esq. and William Assheton of Clegg gent., for the lives only of the litigants, the arbitrators considering that great sums of money might be spent in law and old friendship be broken, and the title still be left undecided. (*Lanc. MSS.*) I have a long and interesting autograph letter on the subject, addressed by Dr. Dee the warden, to "the Worship[ll] Mr. William Langley the Rector," dated Manchester, 2 May 1597. (*Ibid.*, vol. xxxii, p. 9, *Letters.*)

† It may have been required owing to the execution of the following deed, made consequent on a recovery of the title of the advowson by a legal process :

On the 4 March, 5 Jac. (1608), James Assheton of Chaderton esq., being seized of an estate of inheritance and fee-simple or fee-tail of and in the advowson and patronage of the rectory and parsonage of the parish church of Prestwych, and having by deed in writing, dated 9 January 35 Eliz., given and granted to Thomas Hartgreave and William Assheton of Clegg gent[n] the next presentation to the said parish church when it shall become voyd by the death, resignation, deprivation or other avoydance of William Langley, clerk, the now incumbent thereof, to the intent that they should present James Assheton, now or late of Moulton in the county of Lincoln, clerk, being of the same name and blood as the said James Assheton of Chaderton : And now for the better preferment, advancement and assurance of the said James Assheton of Moulton, the said Assheton of Chaderton covenants with Hartgreave and Assheton to convey, before the feast of St. Michael next ensuing, to Nicholas Banastre of Altham esq. and Laurence Habergham of Habergham esq., the advowson and patronage of

(*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 70.) The rector "slept with his fathers," being buried at Prestwich on the 14 October 1613, and his widow, Anne, survived him to the 12 January 1627. He had several children, and his successor was his son John,* who was inducted to the temporalities of the rectory of Prestwich, 10 May 1611, by Richard Kenyon, M.A., vicar of Rochdale, on the resignation of the last incumbent, there being present at the time Robert Holland esq., Jacobus Langley clerk, and Joh'is Glover. (*Original Letter of Inst. penés me.*) The son became rural dean of Manchester, and one of the ecclesiastical commissioners in the diocese of Chester, for the province of York, under the *Stat.* 1 *Eliz.* (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 20.)

These clerical Langleys resided constantly on the benefice and answered periodically the visitation "calls" of their bishops. Their parish

the said parish church of Prestwych with all its rights, &c., that a common recovery may be had against them by John Bradshaw of Bradshaw esq. and William Kenion of Turton gent. according to the due course of common law, to stand seized of the same advowson to the use of the said James Assheton of Chaderton, esq., his heirs and assigns for ever. The deed is executed by Assheton, Banastre and Habergham, and witnessed by Edmund Hopwood, Humphrey Davenport, Thomas Buckley and William Crombocke. (*Lanc. MSS.*)

* The following letter, written by him, is too interesting to be omitted here:

"In festo S^{ti} Petri, viz. 29^{o} Junii Anno D'ni 1616.

"Good M^{r} Wattmough,

I do confesse & acknowledge my selfe to haue had ℔ receaued of you as Parson of Burye the whole ℔ entyre sum'e of thireteene-poundes fiue shillinges eight pence in full discharge of the halfe years rent last paste, accordinge to the old payment in the time of my predecessor S^{r} William, and due for the moyetye of the Tythe of Tottington vnto mee as Parson of Prestwyche, of w^{ch} halfe yeares rente I doe discharge you by the hand of Roger Eckersley who will deliver this and also M^{r} Hookers Politie, and talis cum sis utinam noster esse. It fares with me as it did with Tully's musician, difficulter a principiis artis nostræ recedimus, I cannot leave the principles in which I have been taught, and these I mean to maintain with all true professors of Christ's holye Church even unto the ende. George Wharledale read some passages to James Willson, with what success I know not, but he still holds that none can be saued but by Preachinge.

From y^{r} loving ffriend to serve y^{o},

"For my hon^{d} ffriend Jo. Langley."

M^{r} Hugh Wattmough att his howse in Burye d'd."

Seal stamped on Wafer: *Quarterly*, 1 *and* 4, *a Cockatrice volant;* 2, *an Eagle displayed*; 3, *a Bird* (defaced). (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 354.)

was long one of the most charming parishes in the county, and famed for its sylvan beauty, undulating scenery and diversified views; and the large, quaint, picturesque rectory house, called "the Deyne," raised of timber and plaster, in the fifteenth century, by their ancestor the warden of Manchester, had been deemed for nearly two centuries an appropriate nursery for successive Langleys, although "mothers in Israel" had not often been found there.

Several inaccurate statements relative to the Langleys, in Baines' *Hist. of Lanc.* (Harland), vol. i, p. 449, as well as in Booker's *Hist. of Prestwich*, are here corrected.

(*d*) John Buckley, M.A., of . . . . . college, Cambridge, was a native of Rochdale parish and, apparently, son of Robert Buckley of Buckley and Fieldhouse [ob. 5 July 1578] and of his wife Grace, daughter of John Holt of Ashworth gent., and uncle of Thomas Buckley of Buckley gent., who married Grace, daughter of Arthur Asheton of Clegg hall gent., afterwards the second wife of Mr. Richard Midgley, vicar of Rochdale. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vols. xii, and xliii, p. 25.) He was connected by marriage with the Chadwicks of Chadwick and Healey, the Howarths of Howarth, and other influential families in the parish of Rochdale. On the 20 October 1 Eliz. 1558 his father, at that time living at Fieldhouse, was a trustee of Robert Holt of Ashworth esq., along with Francis Holt of Grislehurst esq., and Ralph brother of the said Francis, and William son and heir of Thomas Holland of Clifton esq., of certain lands in Rochdale, to be held for the use of William Holt, younger son of the said Robert Holt esq., and for his sister. (*Ibid.*, vol. xi, p. 276.) William Holt afterwards became the celebrated Jesuit who "practised" with Creighton and others for the delivery of the queen of Scots in 1584. (*State Papers, Dom. Series, Eliz.*, vol. clxix, p. 168.)

John Buckley was "Preacher of the Word of God at Manchester" in October 1571 (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xliii, p. 27), as it appears that Peter Shaw, S.T.B., at that time "brought in his Reply to the allegation of John Buckley, clerk, one of the Preachers of Manchester," who had alleged to the bishop that the said Shaw taught false doctrine and sedition in a certain sermon of his before the people of Manchester, — (dicend. dict. Petrū falsam doctrinā ꝙ sediciōis plenā in quadā suā concionē p plo ptulisse). The precise nature of the charge is not stated, nor

has the "Reply" been found; but on the 1 April 1569 one "Peter Shaw, S.T.B., rector of Grapenhall" (perhaps the same man), being sworn at the bishop's visitation at Frodsham, admitted that "he had one Porteux," which he was enjoined to bring in at the next synod; and he also stated that "divers in his Parysshe used Candelles uppon Candlemasse daye laste, and also that there was Rynggyng uppon All Saintes daye all nyghte." (*Visitation Book Cestr.*) If we keep "the Porteux" and its adjuncts in mind we may perhaps conclude that Shaw's views of the Reformation theology were not quite so clear as his clerical coadjutor's. In 1585 he occurs as Mr. John Buckley, curate (or chaplain) of Manchester, and in 1590 as "rector of Cheadle and chaplain of Manchester." If his rectory was in Cheshire his name is omitted by Ormerod. In 1590 George Dutton, schoolmaster of Trafford, was charged and brought before the bishop for preaching in the church of Manchester, being an excommunicated person, and Mr. John Buckley, clerk, for suffering him to preach. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 132.) In the same year he was appointed overseer of the will of Mr. John Glover, "one of the singing men" in the college, and had a book bequeathed to him by the testator. (*Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, pt. iii, p. 68.) He was charged with being "a carnal Antinomian" and a ".Lutheran" in doctrine, but replied that "the evill surmisinges of his enemyes doe much flatter him." (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xliii, p. 25.) He had a large library when printing had not become a trade but was a learned profession, and the catalogue of his books is given below. He had a copy of *Setoni Dialectica* edited by William Buckley, ed. 1577, with Latin verses prefixed by the learned Thomas Newton, master of Macclesfield school, but I have not discovered that the editor was a relation. In the 32 Eliz. (1590) he was prosecuted in the court of the duchy along with Oliver Carter, Thomas Williamson and Robert Leigh, by Thomas Goodyear lessee of the tithes of Manchester, on a disputed claim to certain tithes, mortuaries, offerings, chrisom pence and other profits belonging to Manchester college, the church, chapels, and parish of Eccles. (*Duchy Plead.*)

Mr. Buckley seems to have been an able, charitable and learned man, and one who evidently watched with intense interest the dissemination in Manchester of the great principles of the sixteenth century, and perhaps contended for the circulation of the simplest opinions with as much zeal as if they had been articles of the Creed. It is obvious that his

reading had been extensive, but probably he had failed to preserve the due proportions of his subjects. The following entry is from the Register Book of Burials at the Collegiate church: "John Buckley, Mynister and P'cher at Manchester, July 2d. 1593." His will is here printed *in extenso:*

"In the Name of God Amen, the xxvith daye of June 1593. I John Buckley of Manchester preacher of ye Worde of God, beinge at this presente visited by the hande of God wth sycknes, but of good and pffytt memorie the lord God be praysed And consideringe ye frailtie of this mortall lyfe and that deathe is cõmon to all creatures, but ye howre and tyme uncertayne. And beinge willinge to dispose such goodes as ye lorde hathe lente me, in suche sorte as may be to ye honor and glorie of God, ye quietnes of my conscience, and comfforte of my ffrendes, Doe ordeyne and make this my Testamente wherein ys conteyned the effecte of my last will, in maner and forme followinge, That is to saye, ffirste and principallye I comende my sowle into ye handes of Almightie God, trustinge and stedfastlye belevinge to be saved by the deathe and p'cious bloudsheedinge of my lorde and only savior Jesus Christe, and my bodie I comytte to ye earthe to be buryed where yt shall please God to appoynte. And as concerninge my worldlie goodes yt is my will and mynde, And I give and bequeath to Mr Olyvr Carter, bacheloure of Divinitye, my latyn Tremelius Byble. Also I gyve unto Mr Thomas Williamson one of the ffellowes of ye Colledge of Manchester a booke called Gualtr uppon the ffirste Epistle to ye Corinthians. Also I gyve and bequeath to Mr Roberte Barber, one of ye minysters of ye saide Colledge my large Geneva Byble in Englishe. Also I give and bequeath to Roberte Leighe one of ye fowre clerkes of ye same Colledge, a Booke havinge ye Three Volumes of ye controversies betweene Mr Nowell, Mr Dorman and Doctor Saunders. Also I gyve and bequeathe to Charles Leighe his brother Mr Beza his greeke & latin Testament. Also I give and bequeathe to Phillippe Gosenhal my mourninge gowne. I also give to George Marshall one of ye parish clerks my workedaye gowne faced with budge, and an olde facinge to mend yt with, wch is at John Grymshawes. Also I give and bequeathe unto Mrs Prestwiche of Hulme Doctor Ffulke his booke agaynst Mr Allen. And also I gyve unto her Mr Northbrookes Confession. Also I give unto her daughter Mrs Margaret Ashall a booke called ye Enymie of

Securitie. Also I give unto M^rs^ Anne Prestwich a booke called Babington uppon y^e^ Comaundments. Also I give and bequeathe unto my coosyn M^r^ Robert Buckleys wyffe, M^r^ Deerings Lectures in Englishe uppon ꝑte of y^e^ Hebrues. Also I give and bequeathe to M^r^ Morrisse preacher at Asheton under Lyne Luther his enarratons uppon y^e^ Epistles and Gospells. Also I give and bequeathe to M^r^ Massye p'son of Wimslowe, Lavater uppon y^e^ p'verbes, and Ambrose uppon all Paules epistles in Latyn. Also I give and bequeathe unto M^r^ Greaves Mynister at Littlebrucke Benedicts Comentarye in Latyn of all ye Epistles of S^t^ Paule and uppon y^e^ Apocalips. And also I will that my Executors shall moreover delyv^r^ unto hym a booke that I borowed of hym called Loci cõmunes Augustini Marlorat. Also I gyve unto Thomas Dureden Mynister a Latyn Byble of S^t^ Jeromes translation, covered w^th^ a p'chem^t^ coveringe. Also I give unto Joseph Boothe Mynister at Blakeley a booke called Illiricus de Sect' papisticis and Questiones Lucitosii. Also I give unto Otes Bradley my hebrew gramer. Also I gyve unto my coosyn Lawrense Buckley tenne shillings. And to every one of his brothers, viz. John, Adam, Randell, and James Buckley, every one of theym three shillings & foure pence a piece. Also I gyve unto Rob^t^ and Thomas Buckley my uncles sonnes either of theym Three shillings And to Isabell and Margaret theire sisters either of theym six shillings. Also I give unto my uncle John Buckley six shillings & eight pence. Also I gyve unto James Bamfforte of Spotlandgate six shillings & eightpence to y^e^ educac'on of his children. Also I gyve unto James Baguley of Manchester a booke of Erasmus Roterdamus uppon y^e^ gospells. Also I give unto every one of y^e^ children of y^e^ saide Lawrance Buckley twelve pence a piece. And I give unto every one of y^e^ three children of Adam Buckley his brother twelve pence a piece. And I do forgyve unto my coosyn James Buckley of Stockrode three shilling & four pence w^ch^ he oweth me. Also I gyve and bequeath to M^r^ James Medcalfe of Blakeburne preacher A Booke called Gaulter uppon y^e^ Romanes. Also I give and bequeathe to y^e^ widowe of Rychard Hopwood of Rachdale fyve shillings. Also I give unto Nicholas Ogden my godsonne three shillings and fowrpence. Also I gyve unto two sonnes of Thomas Smithe of Rachdale that I am godfather unto either of theym twelve pence a piece. Also I give and bequeathe unto two children of James Breerley that I am godfather unto either of theym twelve pence a piece.

Also I give unto Ffrauncis Stocke my godsonne twelve pence. Also I give and bequeathe to y^e^ moste poore and needie w^th^in y^e^ towne of Rachdale Twentie Shillings to be distributed amongste theym by the discrec'on of M^r^ Butterworthe of Bellffelde and M^r^ Midgeley vicar of Rachdale. Also I gyve and bequeathe to y^e^ widowe of Arthur Heley of Castleton three shillings and foure pence. Also yt is my [will] and mynde, and I give and bequeathe to the moste poore and needie of y^e^ Townes of Manchester and Salfforde Twentye shillings to be distributed amongst theym by the discrec'on of M^r^ Raphe Byrom of Salfford, and Charles Leighe in man^r^ and forme followinge, that ys to saye Thirteene shillings & fourpence in Manchester and six shillings & eight pence in Salfforde. Also I gyve and bequeathe to everye one of my godchildren in Manchester twelve pence a piece. Also I give and bequeathe to my sister-in-law the wyffe of Mathew Butterworth tenne shillings. Also I gyve unto my executors hereaft^r^ to be noīated Twentye shillings, that is to saye either of theym tenne shillings. Also yt is my will and mynde, and I give and bequeath unto Cycelye Haughe wyffe to George Halghe of Manchester three shillings and to y^e^ saide George Halghe her husbande two shillings. And I doe give unto Roberte Clarke of Manchest^r^ two shillings, and unto his wyffe three shillings. Also I gyve unto y^e^ children of y^e^ abovenamed Lawrance Buckley everye one of theym two shillings a piece more. Also I give unto Edmunde Stanffielde six shillings & eight pence. Also yt is my will and mynde, and I doe give and bequeathe all y^e^ rest of my goods, aft^r^ my legacyes, debtes and fun^r^all expences discharged, to be divided into three equall p'tes, y^e^ firste p'te I give to my sister Margerye and her children, y^e^ second p'te to my sist^r^ Margaret Butterworthe, and y^e^ thirde p'te to my nephew Thomas Buckley and Dorothie his sister to be equally divided betwixte theym. Also yt is my will y^t^ my brother-in-law John hopwoode and his wyffe shall have y^e^ tuyc'on of y^e^ goodes by me given to theire children. Also I ordeyne and make executors of this my last will and testam^t^, John Chadwicke of Heley, and my saide nephew Thomas Buckley, requyringe theym to execute y^e^ same accordinge to y^e^ true intent thereof. And I desyre M^r^ Rodger Chadwicke of Chadwicke and Edward Newbolde of Newbolde to be sup'visors, and to see y^e^ same accomplished accordinglye.

These beinge Witness,

Robert Langley	Charles Leighe
John Dawsson	George Marshall.
Edward Offspringe	

Proved at Chester Aug^{t} 9, 1593.

Debtes owinge by the testator.

Imp'mis to Thomas Goodyeare theld^{r}	xl^{s}
It'm to Rob'te Shacklocke of Moston	viij^{s}
It'm to John Witton for ffowre payre of shoes ...	viij^{s}
It'm to William Debdall abowte	vj^{s}
It'm to younge Thomas Becam	ij^{s}
It'm to William Woode abowte	viij^{s}
It'm to M^{r} Roberte Buckleye	iij^{li} "

"A true and p'fecte Inventorie indented of all and singular y^{e} goodes rightes and credittes debtes and cattalls, late of M^{r} John Buckley preacher and mynist^{r} of the worde of God, late of Manchester deceased, taken and prysed by M^{r} Olyv^{r} Carter Bachelour of Divinitie, Robert Barber and Joseph Boothe mynisters, and Roberte Leighe one of y^{e} foure clerks of y^{e} Colledge of Christe in Manchester y^{e} 6 daye of Julye 1593 A^{o} RR^{ne} Elizabeth &c. xxxv^{to}

Imp'mis a Tremelius latyn byble	x^{s}
It'm an englishe Geneva Byble	x^{s}
It'm an englishe byble of y^{e} lesser volume	v^{s} vj^{d}
It'm Gaulters homelies in latyn upō S^{t} Luke	vj^{s}
It'm Hugo Cardinalis upon bothe testaments	ij^{s} vj^{d}
It'm M^{r} Jacobus Peres de Valetia uppon David Psalmes	xvj^{d}
The comentaries of Dyonisius upon Davids Psalmes	xx^{d}
Aurelius Augustinus de civitate dei	v^{s}
Peter Martyrs comentarye upō y^{e} Kings	xj^{s}
Theologiæ sincere loci comūnes de deo et homine	v^{s}
Peter Martyr upon Samuell	vij^{s}
Prœmiū Bartholomei de propētatibusque rerū	ij^{s}
Omn. operū D. Aurelii Augustini primus Tomus	vj^{s} viij^{d}
The last edition of M^{r} Cowps dictionarye	xv^{s}

Benedictus Aretius comentarye in latyn of all the Epistles of S^t^ Paule and upon the Apocalips ..... viij^s^
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y^t he keepe my byble, & yf he redelyv' my byble to my executors then he is to paye theym ij^s viij^d w^{ch} he receyved for me & no more. My sister Margery iij^{li}."

(*e*) LEONARD SHAW was a younger son of John Shaw or Asshaw* of Heath Charnock, in the county of Lancaster, esq., by his wife Katherine, daughter of Richard Pilkington of Rivington gent. He was presented to the rectory of Radcliffe by Richard Assheton of Middleton esq., 20 January 1584–5, and he gave bond to the bishop for the rectory 5 February, 27 Eliz. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 48.) He had been curate of Middleton whilst the learned Mr. John Assheton, B.D., fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and the biographer of Dr. William Whitaker, was the rector, and whose elaborate History of France and other manuscript writings are in Mr. Crossley's library. It seems probable that Mr. Shaw had been the master of dean Nowell's grammar school at Middleton. (*Ibid.*, p. 66.) On the 28 October 1608, he furnished "a musket" as his quota for the local exigencies of the county, his living not admitting of a larger assessment. (Baines (Harland), vol. i, p. 257.) He died before the 14 May 1624, when his successor, the head master of Middleton school, was appointed to the living (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 66), after having long been involved in litigation respecting the endowments of the school. (*Ibid.*, vol. xiii, p. 192.)

(*f*) MILES ASPINWALL was probably a member of the ancient family of Aspinall of Standen hall, near Clitheroe. He was a *protégé* of William ffarington esq. of Worden hall, who held the rectory of Blackburn from the archbishop of Canterbury, and occupied Hawdley hall, the manor house of Blackburn. In 1567 Mr. ffarington was nominated one of the original governors of queen Elizabeth's free grammar school in that town, and was amongst the principal contributors towards purchasing lands of 20*l.* a year value as an endowment for the school. "Mr. Thomas Walmysley one of her Maj. Iustyces of y^e Bench" gave 100 marks

* Leonard Asshaw ar., of this family, wrote a short Latin commendatory poem about the year 1608, which is published in *The Way to the True Church*, by John White, D.D., vicar of Eccles, fol. ed. 1624.

(66*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*); John Southworth knt. 27*l.*; John Osbaldeston 13*l.*; William ffarington 10*l.*; the freehold tenants of William ffarington, farmer of the rectory, 11*l.*; Thomas Talbot 5*l.*; Thomas Langton baron of Newton, his tenants and followers, 5*l.*; William Harwood, clerk, commonly called "Parson Harwood," 3*l.*, &c. At this school, doubtless, Miles Aspinwall was educated, and may have been a schoolfellow with the learned Grecian, Robert Bolton, and the able scholar, Mr. —— Anderton, known as "golden-mouthed Anderton," and both of them Lancashire men, the first a famous member of the English and the other of the Romish Church, and both of them educated at this time by Mr. Yates, master of the school and a distinguished scholar. (*Life and Death of Robert Bolton; Works*, vol. i, pp. 5, 14, 4to. 1641.) In 1580 Miles Aspinwall was in residence at Christ church, Oxford, and addressed a letter from thence to his patron, Mr. ffarington, Hawdley hall. (*Derby Household Books*, p. xl, and *Notes*, p. 112.) He matriculated from St. Mary's hall, 28 May 1580, æt. 23. Pleb. fil. co. Lanc. There were two other men of this name who were contemporaries with Miles Aspinwall, and connected officially with Mr. ffarington in the earl of Derby's household. William Aspinwall was one of the clerks of the kitchen of earl Henry (*Ibid.*, p. 23.) and Edward Aspinwall in 1595 was a legatee of Mr. William Fox of Rhodes, comptroller of the earl's household. Edward Aspinwall wrote commendatory verses in Latin and English on the death of Mrs. Katharine Brettargh in 1600, which are prefixed to the *Life* of that devout woman.

In the year 1590 Mr. Miles Aspinwall was a governor of Blackburn grammar school, and opposite his name in the school book is added in another hand, "mortuus 1595." His name does not occur as a beneficed clergyman in the diocese, but he might be one of the king's preachers for the county.

(*g*) James Gosnell states himself, in his will dated 9 January 1622, to have been, by the gracious goodness of God, a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and as having exercised the said ministry above forty years in Bolton in the Moors, to God's glory and the comfort of his (the testator's) conscience. He declares his belief that the religion then established in this kingdom to be concerning the substance of the Articles and of doctrine, faith and sacraments, to be the only true religion of God

by which men shall be saved; and for the matter of forms he protested as before God that the main cause of his not yielding to them was because he thought they were unlawful and inconvenient. He was a zealous Protestant and seems to have had lax views of conformity. He was often brought before the bishops of Chester for his breach of the rubrics. In a letter dated from Bolton in 1584 he names the influence and number of the Roman Catholics there, and the proceedings taken against them. In 1604 he and Mr. Ellis Sanderson the vicar, with others, were cited before bishop Vaughan as revolters after subscription, and were at least rebuked, and probably afterwards amerced or fined. (See *Notitia Cestr.*, vol. i, p. 9.) In January 1609 he was recognized by bishop Loyd and "licensed" by him as preacher of the Word of God in the parish church of Bolton le Moors. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 314.) On the 21 November 1616 he and Mr. Ellis Sanderson were required by bishop Morton, on his coming to the See of Chester, to take the oath of canonical obedience (*Ibid.*, p. 74), and Nonconformity and perhaps Nonconformists would be roughly handled by the new and very learned prelate. On the 28 July 1620, John Bradshaw esq., James Gosnell clerk, James Lever clerk, Ellis Crompton jun. and John Crompton his son, Walter Poole and twenty-four other parishioners of Bolton were cited before bishop Bridgeman at Chester for not communicating at Easter, or for not receiving the blessed Sacrament kneeling. At which time and place appeared personally Mr. Peter Unsworth and Mr. Ellis Crompton the younger, both for themselves and the rest. They submitted to the decree of the judge, and were enjoyned to receive the Holy and Blessed Communion reverently kneeling in their parish church of Bolton, at the vicar's hands there or at his assistant's, upon Easter Sunday or Good Friday next, and in the interim "to be at the said Reverend Father his pleasure for conference" on the subject. The parties were required to bring a certificate from the vicar and churchwardens immediately after the feast aforesaid, signifying that the injunction had been complied with. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 314.) At this time the penal laws were not very rigidly executed by the bishop of Chester, and there is no proof that this injunction had been rigorously enforced. Gosnell was an aged and morbidly conscientious man and not likely to be reclaimed from his own views. He was a personal friend of the Langley family before named, and some of the members of it, clerical and lay, were amongst

his legatees. He was an opulent and charitable man, and by his will founded and endowed a lectureship, and made bequests to the grammar school and poor of Bolton. (*Notitia Cestr.*, vol. i, pt. ii, p. 9.) It is said that until the Act of Uniformity passed in 1662 the lecture was delivered at the old Market Cross in Church-gate (Baines' *Hist.* (Harland), vol. i, p. 553); but in the bishop's Register Mr. Gosnell is expressly described as "Preacher in the Parish Church," so that the lecture had probably been delivered at the Cross only during the Usurpation. In 1691 William Hulme of Hulme and Kersley esq. augmented the lecturer's living (*Notitia Cestr.*, vol. i, pt. ii, p. 11); and in 1858, the income having largely increased, the vice-chancellor sanctioned a new scheme for its distribution. (Baines' *Hist.* (Harland), vol. i, p. 553.)

(*h*) Peter White, M.A., was of the family of that name settled at Bankfield in the parish of Poulton-in-the-Fylde, and no connection of his contemporary the learned John White, vicar of Eccles. Peter White was presented to the vicarage of Poulton by Edward Fleetwood esq. and William Purston or Preston the patrons, and instituted by bishop Chaderton on the 11 January, 25 Eliz., 1583. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 60.) In 1601 and 1604 he was an enthusiast in his work and not leading a secular life, but indisposed to remember his ordination vows, of which he was sharply reminded by bishop Vaughan, and was reported to have boldly said, that "he had rather please God than man or bishop." (*Ibid.*) He probably had found that active resistance to the bishop's injunctions was not to be defended, as on the 15 August, 2 Car., 1627, he was appointed one of the commissioners in the diocese of Chester for causes ecclesiastical in the province of York, for amending and restoring spiritual jurisdiction to the crown, under the statue 1 Eliz. The members of this commission were armed with very large powers, and it seems not unlikely that much of the unpopularity of the Church at this time was to be attributed to its exercise. (*Ibid.*, p. 60.) Mr. White was living in his parish in 1628. In the parliamentary inquisition of 1650 he is returned as being the vicar, and is described as "formerly an able and powerfull minister, but nowe very aged and infirme." (*Ibid.*, vol. xxii, p. 571; Baines' *Hist.* (Harland), vol. ii, p. 514.) At this time he had held the living of Poulton for the lengthened period of sixty-eight years, so that he must have been at least upwards of 92 years old.

(*i*) EDWARD WALSHE, said to have been a native of the parish, was collated by archbishop Grindall to the vicarage of Blackburn on the 1 October and instituted 12 November 1580, on the mandate of bishop Chaderton, the living being vacant by the free and spontaneous resignation of John Hulton the last incumbent, who was a governor of Blackburn grammar school in 1567. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 52.) Mr. Walshe, like the generality of the clergy around him, was a Puritan, and lamented the lukewarmness, the gross irreverence and ignorance of his parishioners. He was probably sound in doctrine, as he subscribed Whitgift's three Articles before bishop Chaderton; but he opposed certain parts of the ritual of the Church, and his opinions and practices were overhauled and censured by the high commission court as well as by the consistory.

On the 16 September 1596, he personally appeared before the commissioners at Chester, and said that he neither did nor would refuse to wear the surplice if the same was fit and tendered to him in good sort. He was enjoined to wear it hereafter. (*Ibid.*, p. 344.) His name occurs amongst "The Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Eliz. in Blackburn, A.D. 1590;" and also amongst "The names of Persons who have bestowed any Benevolence towards the Purchase of a yearly rent of xx^{li} for the use of the School," (43 Eliz.) is that of "Edwarde Walshe Vycar of Blackeburne, xx^{s}." Mr. Bernard Smyth, A.M., was the head schoolmaster, and in 1597 bequeathed xx^{s} to the same fund. (*Ibid.*, archdeacon Rushton's *Notes.*) Walshe probably married late in life, as he had children baptized at Blackburn in 1601, 1603–4 and 1606. Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Walshe, died at Walsh-fold, Over Darwen, and was buried at Blackburn ..... 1623. (*Ibid.*, p. 343.) On the 3 October 1604, he still seems to have had scruples of a formidable description, and was cited and appeared before the bishop and was required to subscribe to the three Articles in the 36th canon of 1603 (*Ibid.*, p. 344), the second being, doubtless, the crucial one. As he was already beneficed, and had subscribed and allowed the Book of Articles of 1562 (confirmed by parliament in 1571), the new subscription ought hardly to have been required of him. He was deprived of his living before 18 February 1606, and died at Walsh-fold, near Over Darwen, where his grandson was living in 1729. (*MS. Note* by rev. S. J. Allen; *Notitia Cestr.*, vol. i, p. 10; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. ix, p. 263.)

(*j*) Edward Fleetwood, M.A., was the fifth son of Thomas Fleetwood by his first wife Bridget, daughter of Mr. Robert Spring of Suffolk, and uncle of sir William Fleetwood of Cranford in Middlesex, receiver of the court of wards and liveries, whose son sir Miles Fleetwood held the same office. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii.) He was connected with the Langtons barons of Newton, and was presented to the rectory of Wigan on the 8 February 1570–1, then vacant by the resignation of Mr. William Blackleach (omitted by Baines and Harland), on the nomination of queen Elizabeth, by reason of the minority of Thomas Langton the patron. (*Ibid.*, vol. xxii, p. 54.) His piety and benevolence were long enshrined in the hearts of his parishioners. In the Autobiography of Mrs. Thornton, a Yorkshire lady (sec. xvii), in the possession of the Rev. Canon Raine of York, Mr. Fleetwood's name occurs. In 1643, Mrs. Thornton was at Wigan, and says, "the memory of Dr. Fleetwood was famous at that time with them (the parishioners) which was a most pieous godlie minister, liveing about thirty yeares since with them, & by his lyfe & doctrine had sett such good order amongst them, that they retained the true religion he taught. They hearing that my mother was his neece flocked abundantly to see her, using all the civilities & kindnesses imaginable to her for his sake, and notwithstanding that theire bibles and bookes were burnt, never neglected the Praiers at sixe o'clocke in the morning and four in the afternoone." Mr. Fleetwood had vacated the living in 1604, in which year another rector was appointed. In 1638 Dorothy lady Legh, of Worsley, bequeathed by will to her goddaughter, "Mrs Dorothie Fleetwood, daughter to the Parson of Wigan, two angells." (*Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, pt. iii, p. 206.) For further particulars of Mr. Fleetwood, see *Derby Household Books*, *Note*, p. 168.

(*k*) John Caldwall, M.A., a native of Burton-upon-Trent and apparently a son of Richard Caldwall, M.D., by whom he was appointed to the rectory of Mobberley in Cheshire, *p. h. v.* in 1570 (*Register*, *York*); and on the 7 May 1572, 14 Eliz., John Caldwell, B.A., paid, in composition, for first fruits, to the exchequer, on being instituted to the rectory of Mobberley. (J. P. E.) On the 5 January 1575, he was nominated to the rectory of Winwick "by the deprivation" (*per mort.* Baines and Harland) of the late incumbent there. Henry earl of Derby is stated to be the patron, but not for this turn ; nor is it quite clear how John Sher-

burne, S.T.B., should have held the living "*per lapsum*" 21 January 1575, as Caldwall occurs regularly as the rector (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 52) from his induction on the 7 January until his death, which occurred 5 June 1595, in the fifty-first year of his age. Mr. Henry Trafford, rector of Wilmslow, bequeathed 6*s.* 8*d.*, by will dated 14 August 1591, to Mr. Caldwall parson of Moberlaye "to make a Funeral Sermon at his burial." (Piccope's *Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, vol ii, p. 19.) There is in the library at Knowsley, "A Sermon Preached before the Right Hon. the Earle of Darbie and divers others assembled at His Honor's Chappel at Newparke, in Lancashire, the 2d Januarie 1577, by John Caldwall, parson of Winwick." 4to, black letter. Printed by Thomas East, London, 13 March 1577. He was one of the chaplains, and a special favourite of Henry earl of Derby, K.G. (See further notice of him in *Derby Household Books*, *Notes*, pp. 132–3. Chet. series.)

(*l*) Robert Osbaldeston, B.D., a native of Blackburn, was instituted to the vicarage of Whalley 9 October 1581 on the collation of Edmund (Grindall), archbishop of Canterbury. In September 1592 he was nominated by bishop Chaderton to the rural deanery of Blackburn (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 58), and is described as "Preacher of the Word at Blackburn, 7 August 1599." (*Ibid.*) On the 30 October 1594 he was an attesting witness of the will of John Talbot of Whalley esq., who desired to be buried within Whalley church; but he had no legacy from the testator, who had an only daughter, Ann, wife of James Assheton of Chaderton esq. the great supporter of the Puritan clergy and of their cause in South Lancashire. Mr. Robert Osbaldeston was a surrogate of the chancellor of Chester, and on the 12 December 1594 proved the said will. (*Orig. Prob. penés me.*) Harland names a Robert Osbaldeston as rector of Radcliffe, but gives no date either of his institution or death (Baines, vol. i, p. 531); but he is probably the man who was curate of Blackburn in 1614. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 339.) Mr. Christopher Nuttall, M.A., formerly minister of Newchurch in Pendle, was appointed rural dean of Blackburn, March 1609 (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 82), and was buried at Newchurch 19 December 1619. (*Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 517.) Osbaldeston probably died about 1609.

(*m*) Edward Asheton, M.A., was the younger son of Arthur Asheton

of Rochdale, attorney-at-law, descended from the Ashetons of Bamfurlong, in the parish of Wigan, and brother of William Asheton of Clegg hall *(jure uxoris)* esq., who was in the commission of the peace for the county of Lancaster. These brothers had eleven sisters, who were all married to the heads of the principal families in the neighbourhood. As the arms borne by the Clegg hall family differed from those of the great house of Middleton, the probability is that the two families, although connected by marriage, were not regarded as being the same. Edward Asheton was doubtless educated at Rochdale grammar school, and graduated at Cambridge. He was presented to the rectory of Middleton on the 13 January 1584–5, and inducted by the mandate of bishop Chaderton on the 16th, the living being vacant by the death of Mr. John Assheton, B.D., the last parson there. His presentation had been obtained from the patron for him by his brother, William Asheton of Clegg hall esq. On the 27 October he gave bond to the bishop. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 42.) In March 1609 he answered the bishop's Visitation "Call." (*Ibid.*) On the 4 February 1611, Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood esq. desired his kinsman, Mr. Edward Asheton, parson of Middleton, to preach at his Funeral. (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvii, p. 346.) Owing to some technical or legal informality he was required again to obtain a nomination, dated 16 April 1614, from his brother, and he was instituted a second time to the rectory of Middleton by William bishop of Chester, 10 October 1614. (*Ibid.*, p. 160.) There is no evidence to prove that this fresh institution had been required owing to deprivation and subsequent submission. Indeed Mr. Asheton had been sound in his views of doctrine, notwithstanding his training by old Mr. Midgley, the earnest and devoted vicar of Rochdale, as on the 4 April 1618, Edwin archbishop of York (during the vacancy of the see of Chester) granted a faculty to Edward Asheton clerk, M.A., for the office of a preacher throughout the whole diocese, to preach in churches and chapels as well in Latin as in the vulgar tongue (*Ibid.*, p. 160), but death was near at hand, and the privileged honour was useless. The archbishop's confidence is a proof, however, not only of the rector's well-regulated zeal but of his oratorical ability, and also of his attachment to the Church of England. Sir Ralph Assheton bequeathed him a legacy in 1617 and requested him to preach at his funeral. Mr. Edward Asheton the rector married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of

Ralph Belfield of Clegg hall gent., and the young divorced wife of Alexander Barlow of Barlow esq. She was buried 16 January 1593, but left no issue. (*Derby Household Books, Note*, p. 210.) He married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Oswald Pratt of Hockwold, in the county of Norfolk, gent., by whom he had issue. He was buried in the rector's chapel within Middleton church 8 July 1618; and his widow having survived him more than thirty years was also buried there 30 December 1650, M.I. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiii, p. 315.) His son Isaac lived at Clubcliffe hall in 1653 and had issue. Mr. Asheton appears to have resided constantly on his benefice and yet had several curates to assist him in his parish work, some of whom were probably the schoolmasters in dean Nowell's grammar school, *e.g.* Mr. George Leigh 1597, Mr. Nicholas Birch 1599, Mr. Robert Walkden 1615.

The rector's will is dated 8 September, 15 Jac. He being "ill at ease in his body and refusing all other means of salvation besides Jesus Christ and him crucified," desired his body might be buried in the chapel belonging to him in the church of Middleton or else where it should please God to appoint. He divided his personalty into three parts, of which he gave one to his wife Dorothy, another to his younger children, Isaac, Mary, Jane and Katherine, and any child hereafter to be born, and the third he reserved for his own disposal. He gave no filial portion to his daughter Dorothy, wife of Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood esq., because he had paid her husband a great sum of money by agreement on his marriage. Out of his own third part the rector gave so much to his wife as would buy her the buffet stools in the parsonage house, covered with sett work and needlework, and all the quishions in needlework, and all chairs covered with needlework, or green cloth or leather, and green carpets in the green chamber, and one standing bed where he laid, with green curtains. Also he gave xx^{li} to be disposed of as follows: viz. xx marks to the poor of Middleton; iij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} to poor Susan Lord, daughter of Thomas Lord, late of the Dam in Middleton, deceased; the residue, being xx nobles, to the poor of Ratchdale; and the rest of his third part to his daughter Mary. He names that James Chetham of Nuthurst gent., deceased, and John Cudworth of Werneth gent., held in trust for him, by deed dated 4 September, 43 Eliz., a capital mansion and estate called Clubcliffe hall, in the parish of Methley, co. York, alienated to him by Henry Farrer of Ewood esq.,

John Farrer of London gent., and Hugh Farrer of Ewood, and he settles the same on his wife Dorothy during her widowhood; but in case she married he had vested the same, by deed dated 8 June 1618, in his well-beloved Savile Radcliffe of Todmorden esq., Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood esq. (his son-in-law), his loving cousins Abell Buckley of Buckley and John Cudworth of Werneth gents., his well-beloved brother-in-law Osbert Pratt of Hockwold, co. Norfolk, gent., Edward Pratt of Heveningham, co. Suffolk, gent., and his loving cousin Geoffrey Cobb of Mounford, co. Norfolk, gent., *in trust* to receive the rents to the use of Isaak, Mary, Jane and Katherine, his children, and such child unborn, allowing 20*l.* a year to his son Edward Asheton, until 600*l.* be raised and paid to Isaak and the three daughters; but if Edward "do marrie an honest, godlie, Christian gentlewoman," and pay to the trustees 600*l.* out of his wife's portion, then the said estate was to pass to him, in fee, for his life; remainder to his first, second, third and other sons, in tail male, and he was enabled to charge it with 600*l.* Another estate at Clubcliffe, conveyed to the testator on the 18 August, 7 Jac., he ordered to be sold and the proceeds to be divided between Isaak and Katherine. If Isaak should become heir of Clubcliffe hall and not find the lands charged in joynture by Edward his elder brother, his (Isaak's) child's part shall cease and Jane and Katherine shall have it. Dorothy, the wife, and trustees, executors. Proved at York 23 September 1618. Sworn before Hugh Watmough, S.T.B., rector of Bury. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxvii, p. 23, *Wills.*) The daughter Katherine became the third wife of George Chetham of Turton esq.

(*n*) James Smyth was instituted to the vicarage of Kirkham in the Fylde on the 6 September 1585 (not 1586 as in *Hist. Kirkham*) on the presentation of John Smyth, yeoman, and on the same day he gave bond to the bishop that he was legally and not simoniacally presented. He succeeded a vicar of the same name. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 42). He was dead 14 March 1590–1. (*Ibid.*) See Fishwick's *Hist. Kirkham*, p. 73, Chetham Soc.

(*o*) Richard Midgley, a native of Halifax parish, was born about the year 1530, and is supposed to have been educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was collated by archbishop Parker to the vicarage of

Rochdale in 1561. In the following year he subscribed the Articles, and again in 1585 he subscribed to the use of the Prayer Book, but with what amount of satisfaction or latitude is unknown, and was appointed by bishop Chaderton one of the moderators of the religious exercise established in the diocese. About the same time he became chaplain to Henry earl of Derby, before whom and his almost royal domestic establishment he often preached at Lathom house and Knowsley. He was an eloquent and impressive preacher, but was frequently in trouble owing to his violation of the rubrics and rules of the Church. The following highly interesting picture of Rochdale manners in the time of vicar Midgley may, amongst other *gravamina*, account for his name being found subscribed to this petition :

"March xviii. 1584–5 before Mr. Deane [rural dean] of Manchester —Quibus die et loco &c. Thomas Buckleye and James Hallywell churchreves of Rachdale p'sent and saye that James Belfeld bearewarde and Robart Butterworth ye yonger doe keepe twoe typlynge innes and yat dyvers wylful and unrulye doe resorte thyther to typle and for other soche unlaghful actes and com̄erce on Sondaies and oyther festivall daies as Masᵉʳ Holte justice knawoth and atend not the Chatechysinges or godlye exercises in Rachdale Church and observe not hallydaies.

"It'm both of these speke evill and contemptus wordes agaynest M. Mydgelaye a godlye and aproved lerned p̄cher and oʳ viker and sayd that ye ould religion wᶜʰ hee belied was better than yᵗ used in these unquiett tymes and yᵗ he was a Yorkeshyr plage and moreovʳ sayd that he had travailed to bring in M. Greves and oyʳ strang prattlyng p̄chers of no good reporte who cloy wᵗʰ their tonges and onlie for moche waggis [wages]: they one or both are notable sclaundereres of religion and hynderers of Goddes worde hereticks suspect and of evil cariag." (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 175. *Note* of rev. John Piccope from *Registry*, Chester.)

Mr. Midgley resigned the vicarage of Rochdale, which he had held thirty-four years, in September 1595 in favour of his son. Bishop Vaughan appointed him one of the four king's preachers in Lancashire about 1604, with a stipend of 50*l.* a year, the three others being Michael Salson, William Foster and William Harrison. (Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.*, vol. ii, p. 451.) To the long notice of this venerable and zealous man in the *Derby Household Books* (pp. 177–83) may be added that at the

time he resigned the vicarage of Rochdale his circumstances were not necessitous, as he had married the well-dowered widow of Mr. Buckley of Buckley, and he and his wife on the 6 May 1595, being seized of a copyhold estate in Todelache in Spotland, within the manor of Rochdale, then brought their action against Thomas Healey of Healey for a trespass. The jury supported the claim of the vicar and his wife against the defendant. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii, p. 33.) It also appeared in evidence taken on a survey of Rochdale manor in the year 1610, that "oulde Mr. Midgley when vicar of Rachdale" had cut down six timber trees from copyhold lands in the manor, "for to builde his vicarage howse withall," and that other copy holders had done the same, which the lord considered to be an illegal act. (*Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 119.) The ancient house described in the bishop's faculty, 14 October 1724, is doubtless that built by Mr. Midgley in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It was covered with thatch only. Some parts were very ancient and damp; the north end with the gavel at the south end, containing a parlour, a passage and a kitchen, being of timber and much decayed. (*Ibid.*, vol. xv. p. 410.) During his vicariate also the fabric of the church was restored and some parts of it were rebuilt. (*Derby Household Books*, *Notes*, p. 182.) Mr. Midgley was buried in the chancel of Rochdale church on the 30 May 1609, aged about 79 years.

(*p*) John Ashworth was collated by bishop Vaughan to the vicarage of Bolton-le-Sands 30 Eliz., which he only held for one year (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii), and he was instituted to the rectory of Warrington on the 3 June 1589 on the presentation of Thomas Ireland of Bewsey esq., and had vacated the living on the 25 August 1607. (Baines (Harland), vol. ii, p. 231.) His daughter Elizabeth married John Chadwick, M.A., of Christ college, Cambridge, rector of Standish, and the nephew of Charles Chadwick, D.D., president of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. (*MS. pedigree of Chadwick of Taunton*, *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiii, p. 160.) His son, John Ashworth, was curate of Rochdale in 1602, and afterwards incumbent of Milnrow, at which place on the 27 September 1607 Mr. John Ashworth and Grace Chadwick were married by licence. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xvi, p. 356.) The wife of John Ashworth, clerk, was buried at Rochdale on the 26 July 1616, and Mr. John Ashworth, clerk, was buried there 1 July 1617. (*Ibid.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 314.) The son was

master of Rochdale grammar school and a surrogate of the chancellor of the diocese.

(*q*) Henry Sumner was minister of Disley, in Cheshire, in 1591, when the first register book commences. In 1604 he is described as "chaplain to sir Peter Legh," of Lyme, and the following inscription engraved on a brass plate, fixed on the wall at the back of the pulpit in Disley church, records all that I have been able to learn of him:

> "In piam memoriã Henrici Svmneri optimi et fidelissimi
> hvivs Ecclesiæ ministri, Petrvs Legh miles posvit.
> Ornatvs Literis, prvdens, pivs atq; fidelis,
> Artibvs ingenio pollens, (hev morte peremptvs)
> Hic iacet Henricvs Svmner, Renovate dolorem
> Dislei, p'docvit vos qvi pia ivra svpremi
> Regis, morte peremptvs ehev, qvo ivstior alter
> Nec fvit hic sacris, nec vos sperate fvtvrvm
> Si devs omnipotens qvi gavdia donat et avfert
> Qvi mare, qvi terras, qvi cœli regna gvbernat
> His sacris similem dederit, vvltvq; sereno
> Respiciet miseros, vos ter qvaterq; beati.
> Qvi obiit xxi° Septembris 1606 et hic
> Sepvltvs xxiiii^to^ eivsdem."

In the Parish Register Book is this entry: "1606 Henrie Somner, preacher of the Word at Disley, was buried the 24th of September."

The manifolde Enormities of the Ecclesiastirall state in the most parte of the Countie of Lancaster; and many of them in som parte all of Cestrie: well knowen to the Wrcarford and to many the faithfulle Professors thereof: and daylie so be used by diverse partirular Justaines.

1. Confirmatt wrourse of Jesuite and Seminarie Priests into these parte:/

* * * \

A

Visitation of the Diocese of Chester,

BY

JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,

HELD IN THE CHAPTER HOUSE OF THE COLLEGIATE AND PARISH CHURCH OF MANCHESTER,

1590,

WITH THE ARCHBISHOP'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE CLERGY.

PRINTED FROM THE MS. IN THE BODLEIAN.

WITH ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES BY

THE REV. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A.,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.LXXV.

Visitation of the Diocese of Chester,[1] by His Grace John,[2] Lord Archbishop of York and Primate of England, A.D. 1590.

On Sunday the laste daie of Maye Anno D'ni 1590 "in Eccl'ia pchiali sive Collegiata de Manchester," between 9 and 11 o'clocke A.M., before the Venerable Master John Gibson, LL.D.,[3] Vicar General and official principal of John, Lord Archbishop of York his grace, and William Goodwin, A.M.,[4] Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of S. Peter of York, Peter Shaw, B.D.,[5] and Alveredo Acroid, S.T.B.,[6] Commissioners of the said Archbishop for Visiting of the Diocese of Chester within the Province and for summoning to appear Rectors, Vicars, Curates, Chaplains, Masters of Hospitals, Schoolmasters, also Wardens of Churches and Chappels, within the Deanery of Manchester, as they appear in a schedule annexed —

On which day appeared personally Mr. Thomas Williamson, M.A.,[7] one of the Fellows of the said Collegiate Church of Manchester and exhibited to the said Commissioners the Original Mandate of the said Archbishop: And he also exhibited the Foundation Deed of the said College founded by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

And Forasmuch as it appeared to the Commissioners that none of the Fellows, Ministers, or Choristers, do wear Surplices in time of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments, which is undecent and offensive in such a Collegiate Church, and contrary to Her Majesty's Laws and Injunctions in that case provided. Therefore the Commissioners did monish them all to provide Surplices and wear them, in time of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments in the same Church, before Michaelmas next, or else to appear on Tuesday next after Michaelmas next coming, before my Lord Archbishop and others his Associates, Her Majesty's Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical at York.[8] His Grace in the mean time to take [counsel] with them.

On Thursday the 24th June 1590, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a Visitation was held before the Ven. John Gibson, LL.D., Anthony Higgins, S.T.B.,[9] and James Cocke, M.A.,[10] Commissioners of John, Lord Archbishop of York, in the Chapter House of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. John Atkinson Notary Public. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, pp. 130–131.)

[1] The bishop of Chester was one of the four suffragans of the archbishop of York who, as metropolitan of the northern province, was empowered to visit his neighbour's diocese, and to require ecclesiastical obedience to his injunctions. This visitation of archbishop Piers in 1590, was one of the few visitations that had been held since the foundation of the see of Chester in 1541, but there was no difficulty in recognizing the authority and supremacy of the northern primate. The ecclesiastical troubles and irregularities of this period, so forcibly stated in the preceding memorial presented by the clergy of South Lancashire, as well as in the *Description of the State, Civil and Ecclesiastical, of the County*, appear to have called for the interposition of the archbishop, although his attention was chiefly directed to alleged irregularity in the observance of the Communion service (unless the phrase, "Cōion Boock," included the whole Book of Common Prayer), and to the generai disuse of the surpliec. This simple

vestment was described by one of the fanatical clergymen of Manchester as being "a ragg of the Pope, and a mightie heresie in the Church," (*Lanc. Fun. Certif.*, p. 77, Note,) he probably regarding it as the sacrificial vestment of the Roman Church as well as of the Mosaic Law. (Levit. xvi, 4.)

When we bear in mind the morbid excitement of the parochial clergy at this period, and their virulent dislike of all the distinguishing features of the Roman Catholic ritual, we cannot avoid being struck with the remarkable calmness and moderation of their language to the archbishop. They perhaps felt themselves open to reproach in some respects, and they write as men sensible of their weakness, but unable to justify some of their proceedings, which were obviously irregular and not in harmony with the rubrics. They quite forgot that "the Church had power to decree rites and ceremonies," and that no Church could exist without rules for its government, and that if their impossible aspirations could have been realized the Church would have been broken up into various separate and independent bodies. The archbishop addresses the preachers as one conscious of his power, and although he speaks of an interview and conference with them, they evidently did not care to be brought into close contact with his grace. His running remarks on the Preachers' Letter are vigorous and practical, and quite in the strain of Bancroft's celebrated sermon at Paul's Cross in 1588. (See *Biblioth. Script. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, vol. i, p. 247, 8vo, 1709.) Bishop Chaderton was wisely adopting towards his clergy the *suaviter in modo*, but the archbishop urged his suffragan to carry out in his diocese the *fortiter in re*. It is clear, however, that the prejudices or convictions of the clergy towards their ecclesiastical superiors were insurmountable, and that the surplice long continued to be laid aside, not only in Manchester but generally throughout the diocese. (See *Funeral Certif.*, p. 77; *The Moore Rental*, Introd., p. xlix; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii.)

For a notice of Dr. William Chaderton, bishop of Chester 1579–95, see *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. i, p. 8; Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. i, lib. iii, pp. 3–49; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xl, pp. 62–76. He resigned the archdeaconry of York in 1572, in favour of Dr. John Gibson. (Le Neve, iii, 134.)

[2] John Piers, fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, 1546, prebendary of Chester 1566, dean of Chester 1567, and dean of Christ church, Oxford, 1570–1, which, with two benefices, he held together. He was afterwards dean of Salisbury and bishop of Rochester. Having presided over the see of Rochester one year, he was removed to Salisbury, "being beloved by all." In 1588 he was transferred to York, and died archbishop of that see in 1594, aged 71. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. John King, on 17 November 1594, and is published at the end of that great preacher's *Lectures on Jona the Prophet*, delivered at York in 1594, and pub. 4to, 1600. The archbishop is described as "a great and modest theologist," and "an excellent disputant." There is a short but fair account of him in Le Neve's *Protestant Archbishops of Canterbury and York*, vol. i, 8vo, 1720.

[3] Sir John Gibson of Welburn, knt., LL.D., canon residentiary of York and vicar general, prebendary of Bottevant 1571, and in the year following of North Newbold, and archdeacon of York. He resigned the archdeaconry of York for that of the East

Riding in 1578, which he held for ten years. He was a commissary of the court of Canterbury, and an ecclesiastical lawyer of great repute. He died 28 February 1612–13, and was buried at Crayke. (Canon Raine's *York MS.*)

[4] William Goodwin, D.D., prebendary of Bole in York minster, 1590, which he resigned for the chancellorship in 1605. He became dean of Christ church, Oxford, in 1611, and vice-chancellor of the University 1614 and 1617, and in the latter year he became archdeacon of Middlesex. He died 11 June 1620, aged 65, and in that year his funeral oration, written by Dr. Goffe or Gough, was delivered in Christ church. (Le Neve's *Alumni Westmon.*, p. 50; Wood's *Athen.* (Bliss), vol. ii, p. 463.)

[5] For some account of Mr. Peter Shaw, see p. 15, *ante*, Notes.

[6] Alvery Acroid, B.D., was probably brother of Roger Acroyd, D.D., prebendary of Southwell 1596–7, archdeacon of York (1600–1617), and of Ambrose Acroyd, senior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

[7] Mr. Thomas Williamson, M.A., was the fourth fellow named in queen Elizabeth's charter granted to the Collegiate church of Manchester in the year 1578. He is described in November 1583, Mr. Thomas Williamson, M.A., vicar of Eccles and dean rural. He was instituted to the vicarage of Eccles 4 November 1576, on the presentation of queen Elizabeth. (Baines' *Hist. Lanc.*, vol. iii, p. 49.) On the 1 July 1578, he appeared personally before archbishop Grindall's commissioners in the chapter house, Manchester, with Thomas Edge and Oliver Darbishire, churchwardens of Eccles, when the commissioners commanded the said vicar to be diligent in teaching the youth of his parish in the catechism, to wear the surplice, and to use the perambulations in Rogation week according to the queen's injunctions. And the said churchwardens are commanded to provide a surplice for the vicar or curate, also a cover for the communion cup, at or before the 1 September next, and to make certificate of their so doing; and so they are dismissed. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 130.) He was afterwards a member of the ecclesiastical commission for the north, and was associated with Henry earl of Derby, bishop Chaderton, and other decided supporters of the Lancashire Puritans, who possessed the confidence of the queen in days of conspiracy and danger. On the 18 January 1588, 31 Eliz., he was presented to the vicarage of Childwall, near Liverpool (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol, xxii, p. 46), and was afterwards appointed, like his friend Oliver Carter, by bishop Chaderton, to the chair of moderator of the monthly assembly of the clergy and laity of Manchester, we may hope on account of his charity and moderation. Owing to some charges brought against him "for not preaching the Trueth" in a certain sermon, in the Collegiate church, he and his accusers were summoned to appear before the bishop, and he personally defended his views and statements, but neither the precise charge nor the defence have been recorded. (*Ibid.*, p. 180.) On the 8 January 1588, the bishop called upon him "to give Bond for the Vickarage of Eccles," whatever the obligation might be. (*Ibid.*, p. 54.) On the 9 February 1582–3, "Robert Birche of Manchester, Lynen Draper," nominated Mr. Thomas Williamson, vicar of Eccles, Mr. Henry Pendleton, and Thomas Brownsword, testator's brothers-

in-law, and James Knight, overseers of his will. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*) Mr. John Buckley, by will dated 26 June 1593, left him a certain theological work. (*Vide* p. 29, *ante*, Notes.) The following, indorsed "the Bishop or ffellowes letters," in my possession, was probably addressed to Mr. Langley, rector of Prestwich. "Sal. in Xp'o. Whereas you and M^r^ Chaderton and Chetham haue comytted y^e^ Cause of Tythes nowe in questyon to certen arbytraytors indifferently elected betweene yo^u^ Wee for o^e^ p^ts^ are therew^th^ well pleased and will stand to such order as the sayd arbytrators shall Award betweene yo^w^. Fare yo^w^ well. Augs^t^ the 19 1594. Yo^r^ loueinge frends in the Lord. (Signed) W. Cestren, Oliver Carter, Tho. Williamson, Roger Parker." On the 6 July 1595, he and others issued orders respecting "the settles," or stalls in Eccles church. (Gastrell's *Not. Cestr.*, vol. ii, p. 49.) On the 20 June 1598, Richard, bishop of Chester, found him "in residence" at Manchester. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 79). Although a charge was alleged against him at chancellor Yale's visitation at Manchester, 13 September 1598, that he was one of the fellows, vicar of Eccles, and "hath dyvers benefices." (*Ibid.*, p. 180.) His will is dated Eccles 20 April 1603, and in it he expresses "a lively and stedfast faith grounded on the Promises," and leaves his body to be buried "in the Parish church of Eccles." He gives to his wife Jane her thirds, and also pecuniary legacies to his sons Thomas, Randle, and Timothy, and to his daughter Alice Williamson. He gives his "Mansion House in Manchester" to his son Thomas, during the lives of the said Thomas, Randle, and Timothy, and his farm at Barton held under sir Edmund Trafford, to his wife and son Timothy during their joint lives, and the reversion to his sons Thomas and Randle. He appointed as his executors Thomas Richardson, dean (rural) of Manchester, and James Williamson of Stockport, his (testator's) loving brother. He died April 1606. On the 3 May 1606, Mr. James Williamson of Stockport, addressing his "loving couzin" (nephew) Randle Williamson of Ekles, says, "I understand that M^r^ Deane doth refuse to be Executor of my late Brothers will, and will have nothinge to do w^th^ the same, and owinge to my oulde age and weakness I am not able to ride or well to go anie Journeye, and I also decline the trust, and request that my pore brothers friend Dr. Yale, Chancellor, will allow Administr^n^ to be taken." It might seem from the caligraphy that the writer was either a lawyer or a clerical schoolmaster. The goods were appraised 25 April 1606, and the "Books" were valued at x^li^, silver spoons iii^s^ iv^d^, two spinning wheels ii^s^ iiii^d^, harrows, carts, corn in the barn, farming stuff, &c.: total lxxxii^li^ viii^s^ ii^d^. He was the father of two of the *three* clerical Williamsons, all born in Salford, mentioned by Henry Newcome, who was himself the maternal grandson of one of them. (*Fasti Mancun.; Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii, pp. 161–2; Newcome's *Autobiog.*, vol. i, p. 8; *Life of Adam Martindale*, p. 90, Note.)

[8] The commission was distinct from the ordinary Ecclesiastical Court, and from the court for the North. The act books of the commission, seventeen in number, extending from 1561 to 1639, are preserved at York. They deal with offenders from all parts of the province. J. R.

[9] Anthony Higgin, S.T.B., was the son of Anthony Higgin of Manchester, and of

his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Birch of Birch hall, gent. He was born and educated in Manchester, and graduated at St. John's college, Cambridge. His brothers were George and Edward, who, with himself, had legacies of 10*l.* each from their maternal uncle, the Rev. William Birch, sometime warden of Manchester, and afterwards rector of Stanhope in the bishoprick of Durham, by will dated 29 May 1575. The testator also says, "the seven new volumes of Civil Law I give to Anthony Higgins with the Annotations of Budæus upon the Pandects—the Canon Law Books to George Higgins—Cicero's Works to Edward Higgins, also Logic, Arithmetic, Cosmography and Books of Astronomy in Latin, and the Poets. All my Latin Divinity Books to those two of my Nephews that first be Pastors in the Ecclesiastical Ministry." Anthony Higgins is named an executor. Will proved 30 November 1575. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiii, p. 276.) George Birch of Hindley Birch, gent., by will dated 28 July 1611, appointed "M^r^ Anthony Higgine Dean of Ripon" an executor. (*Ibid.*, p. 276.) His own will is dated 12 November 1624. He describes himself as "Anthony Higgin, Clarke and deane of Rippon." He gives to "Thomas Higgin my brother's eldest sonne 200*l.* — to George his younger sonne my farme in Netherdale called Sykes and my house in Rippon. Farther, I hartily pray my brother that for my house in Manchester which descended upon me and so upon my brother from my father that he immediately after my death would setle it uppon Anthony Higgin my nephew Thomas his sonne for I doe greatly mislike that fathers should build and sonnes should sell. I give 130*l.* to S^t^ John's Colledge in Cambridge if it shall please the Maister and the eight seniors to augment five schollershipps y^t^ they may be equell with the foundrace's, and withall a sermon at morening prayer every 30^th^ Januarie and 10^s^ to the preacher—five schollarshipps whereof four were founded by Doctor Ashen (Asheton) for Lancashire, Bushoppricke and Yorkeshire and by M^r^ Gregson, one for Lancashire; and if it please them not to accept soe upon those condicions then I give that 130*l.* to certaine feffies in Manchester and Saforth (Salford) to the use of poore tradsmen lending to none above 10*l.* for three years at the longest. Cosens Thomas Burtch, William Burtch of Dighton, William Burtch of Manchester — Thomas Becke and William Higgin, Edward Brownell and John Swanson of Leeds (legatees). To my cosen Clieburne and my nephew Lumley all my Bookes upon condicion that they when they die shall give them to the Church of Rippon for a Liberarie. To Cosen Thomas Burtch 20*l.* for I am affraid that his uncle who are (*sic*) his guardian will leave him verie bare." Dean Higgin died 17 November 1624. His Life in *MS.*, by the late Rev. John Ward, M.A., rector of Wath, is in the possession of my learned friend the Rev. Canon Raine, M.A., of York, to whom I am indebted for this abstract of the dean's will.

[10] James Cocke, M.A., prebendary of Langtoft, in the cathedral of York, in 1585, which stall he held until his death. He was rector of Etton and master of St. John's hospital at Ripon. He died in January or February 1590–1. (Canon Raine's *York MS.*)

A Letter sent from the Preachers of Manchester[11] (to the Archbishop of York).

Grace, mercy, and peace in the Lord bee with yo^{u} euermore. Amen.

Right reuerend in the Lord, our duties most humblie recom̄ended vnto your Lordship. Pleaseth it your grace, that wheras in your late visitac̄on, wee especially were com̄anded by M^{r} Doctor Gibson, to appeare beefore the right reuerend father in God our Bishop, at Manchester, and there after examinac̄on taken for our seuerall disposic̄ons, touching the matters of conformitie in our church, were enioyned by the said right reuerend father associated with M^{r} Doctor Gibson, and M^{r} Edmund Hopwood Esquire the bearer heerof vnder the countenaunce of her ma^{ties} high com̄ission ecclesiasticall, to geeue in our aunswers by the first of Nouember, vnto our Bisshop, concerning our future actions in those matters of conformitie as bie the decree then set downe may further appeare: wee vnder stād̄ing that this acco^{n} hath taken its proceeding from yo^{r} L^{ps} speciall direcc̄on to our Bisshop, and that the same also is to receaue his end beefore your L^{p}, haue thought it o^{r} duties not onely to geeue in our aunsweres to our owne Bisshop, as by the said decree wee are appointed, but also to send vnto yo^{u} a transcript of the same,

[11] "The Preachers Letter," and the rest of the correspondence here printed, is preserved in the Rawlinson *MS.*, c. 167, ff. 57–63, Bodl., and although connected with the *Description of the State Civil and Ecclesiastical of the County of Lancaster*, by the same individuals (Tanner *MS.*, 144, p. 28, *Ibid.*), is only a transcript of the original, without date. These letters are unknown to the York antiquaries, and yet there is a large book in the archbishop's registry filled with the comperts at the visitation in 1590, and there is also an earlier book for 1578. Oliver Carter, the friend of lord Burghley (Peck's *Desid. Cur.*, vol. i, lib. iii, p. 37), was probably not the writer of the "Preachers' Letter," as the orthography and style are not his. He had an arbitrary way of spelling words, and in fact spelled just as he pleased, whilst in this letter there is somewhat more of system and uniformity, although the mode of spelling at that time was not fixed, and was, according to our nineteenth century *Dictionary* nomenclature, wonderfully incorrect and fanciful.

subscribed also with o^r owne handes, w^ch wee shalbee ready heerafter to auouch as fully as that wee now are to geeue in to o^r Bisshop. Bie w^ch wee trust wee shall sufficiently approue vnto yo^u the quiet and peaceable minde we haue all caryed in o^r publick ministery. In regard wherof wee are humbly to craue yo^r Lordship not to vrge vs to anie more particular aunswere, then wee haue therin already set downe. (a) considering first that it

(a) The like order was taken where like occasion was offered.

hath not been anie generall course taken by yo^r visitours (for ought that wee can vnderstand) in other partes of your prouince, nether in other partes of the dioces of Chester, but in our Deanry[12] in the county of Lancaster (saue onely that two of vs[13] haue been drawen thereto out of another hundred adioyning) (b) then also for

(b) They were all presented three excepted whose doinges in this beehalf also were euident and complained of.

that not anie of vs (for ought that wee do vnderstand) hath been p̄nted in yo^r said visitac̄on for not vsing the c̄oion boock in anie part therof, nether also for refusing to were the surplice at anie tyme, beeing duly tendered vnto vs. (c) And thirdly considering

(c) *Quid verbis opus est tum facta videam?* Your dailie actions speake against it.

none of vs can iustly bee charged to haue at anie tyme preached against the c̄oion boock or anie part therof. (d) And lastlie, for

(d) Yf anie doubt arise of anie matter in the c̄oion boock the B. of the dioces is to take order for it. Yf the same bee not contrarie to the coion boock, yf the B. of the dioces bee in anie doubt, hee may send to the Archb. to bee resolued.

that it would require a more particular considerac̄on of all pointes in the c̄oion boock then the time limited vnto vs, by the said decree, will afford, of w^ch som happily would require their explicac̄on by yo^u the reuerend fathers of the church beefore our opinions therin and much lesse our ac̄cons may be vrged. And therfore for our future ac̄cons, wee humbly craue they may bee referred to their future trialls, yf by iust complaint heerafter they shalbe brought in question beefore yo^r Lordship: In the censure

[12] Manchester.

[13] Fleetwood of Wigan, and Leigh of Standish.

wherof as also of this our present aunswere, (e) wee are yet thus

(e) Disobedience is no waie to reforme the ignoraunce of the people. *Fides ex auditu.* Besides there bee ecclesiasticall censure and lawes for their reformacõn.

much further to beseech yo^r Lp. to take knowledge and consideracõn of the generall state of the people amongst whome wee liue, standing of two sortes, the obstinate papist and the zealous professo^rs of religion: The one sort beeing (as S^t Paule speaketh of the Athenians) in all thinges too superstitious, and therfore make everie ceremonie of our church, but especially that of the crosse, as an idoll of their church. (f) The other sort so far caryed

(f) This is *scandalū acceptū non datū* but to breake them nowe beeing established bie auctoritie beeing not contrarie to God his word, is *scandalū datū*. No good sheepe will forsake his pastor for doing his dutie.

into scandall at those thinges, w^ch so greatly are drawen into abuse by the papists, that plainely many of them would in sundrie places, leaue vs and our ministracõn, yf wee should bee brought vnder the same (g) whome to grieue in anie thing of that

(g) It ought to seeme a greater matter to greeue the whole state of the church.

kinde, it may seeme no small matter to such of their pasto^rs (especially) by whome they haue been reclaimed from papistrie, and brought to the gospell. (h) In respect of both w^ch, howsoeuer

(h) Theie are lawfull and tolerable amongst all her Ma^ties subiectes who ought to bee obedient to her lawes.

otherwise they may bee thought lawfull and tolerable els where, yet assuredly in these partes of our countrey, they may seeme lesse expedient, then in anie other part of the realme: (i) Wher-

(i) You should geeue no aduantage to the aduersarie ag^t your selues, but bie your wise and circumspect walking stop their mouthes.

unto also yf it may please yo^r good L^p to add this further consideracõn that wheras these manie yeares wee haue continually been called both by the eccliasticall comission when it was, and also by the ciuill auctoritie, euer since the other hath ceased, to make pñtm^ts of the papists amongst vs, by meanes wherof manie of them haue been reformed, but the most of them therby stirred vp in rancour and malice against vs. Now they taking aduantage

and courage to themselues by these p̄nt proceedings w^ch are taken against vs in yo^r L^ps (k)visitac̃on, as thinking now all protec̃on

(k) This is a *non causa ad causam*. Your owne actions are the cause of it and not mie visitacōn.

to bee taken from vs, do begin to make reuenge of o^r former dutifull imploim^ts against them, by bringing vs in question at the assises and sessions, for these matters of inconformitie: w^ch is likely to fall out to bee a sufficient scourge for anie offence in these smaller matters, although wee feele not a more grieuous smart by the prosecuc̃ons of those whome wee hold for reuerend fathers, and (l)protectors of vs against y^e malicious practises of

(l) Wee cannot protect your disorders.

the professed aduersaries of o^r ministery. These considerac̃ons (right reuerend in the Lord) beeing well knowen and duely weighed of (m)our owne Bisshop, haue hitherto caused him to deale

(m) Nothing hitherto alleaged can bee anie warrant for your B. to beare w^th the breaking of these orders or for you to do it.

favourablely w^th vs in these matters.[14] In w^ch fauorable course wee doubt not, but (of himself) hee purposeth to continue, as finding it most expedient for our state w^ch considerac̃ons also (no doubt) haue drawen heertofore the like grace towards us, from yo^r L^ps most worthy (n)predecesso^r.[15] And therfore sith o^r latter dealings

(n) A small comendacōn for anie in auctoritie to winck at the busines of the church.

haue not altered from the former but in all wee haue caried one tenor, to wit, a quiet and peaceable course in the faithfull work of o^r ministery: wee trust yo^r good L^p vpon this full intelligence of our state, will not (o)varie from the former fauourable pro-

(o) I must varie from your proceedinges, when they varie from her ma^ties lawfull and godlie proceedinges, and from the state of our whole church.

ceedinges, w^ch hitherto haue been taken w^th vs, wherin wee doubt

[14] See pp. xiii, xiv, Introduction, *ante*, where the leniency of bishop Chaderton towards his clergy is named.

[15] His tolerant and discreet predecessor was Dr. Edwin Sandys, a north country man, master of St. Catharine's college, Cambridge, bishop of Worcester 1569, bishop of London 1570, and archbishop of York 1576–7. He died in 1588.

not but yo^{r} Lordship shall finde (p)a far greater blessing to the good

(p) I thinck God had more greatlie blessed your laboures yf you had shewed more conformitie.

reformac̃on of our country from the grosse idolatry and heathnish prophanac̃ons w^{ch} yet continue with many amongst vs, then yf a more strict course were taken in these smaller matters of inconformitie in the preachers. And in this beehalf wee have requested this gentleman M^{r} Hopwood (beeing a Justice of the peace in our country, and one of the ec̃eliasticall com̃ission, and an earnest fauourer of the preachers and the work of the ministery) to attend yo^{r} Lordship wth these our letters, that by him yo^{u} may bee more fully enformed of o^{r} doinges and wee also certified of yo^{r} graces pleasure, which wee all and every of vs shalbee ready to attend in all duty as apperteineth. The father of all blessings abounde towards yo^{u} in euery grace, Amen.

Your Lordships in all dutie

OLIUER CARTER preacher of Manchester.
EDWARD FFLEETWOODDE parson of Wigan.
W. LEYGH parson of Standish.
EDWARD ASHETON parson of Midleton.
PETER SHAW parson of Bury.
EDWARD WELSHE Vicar of Blackburne.
WIL̃M LANGLEY parson of P'stwiche.
JOHN BUCKLEY preacher at Manchester.
JOHN HILL preacher at Prestwiche.
THOMAS HUNT preacher at Oldham.
RICHARD MIDGLEY pastor of Rachdale.

ffor satisfac̃on of your Lordshippes order proposed vnto vs in the college of Manchester, the second day of September in the p̃nce of M^{r} D^{r} Gibson and M^{r} Edmund Hopwood : this is as well the seuerall as ioinet aunswere of vs whose names are heer under written as followeth. To wit, that as wee haue heertofore generally vsed the c̃oion boock in all diuine seruice and none other, and in all other thinges w^{ch} concerne our publique ministery,

haue so peaceably caryed our selues, as well in practise, as doctrine, that the aduersaries of religion amongest whome wee liue, are not able iustly to charge vs to haue been contemners of autoritie, or recusantes of anie thing by lawe prescribed: So wee meane (bie Gods grace) heerafter to continue.

OLIUER CARTER.
EDWARD FLETEWOODDE.
W. LEIGH.[16]
WILLIAM LANGLEY.
EDWARD ASHETON.
PETER SHAW.
EDWARD WELSH.
JOHN BUCKLEY.
JOHN HILL.
THOMAS HUNT.
RICHARD MIDGLEY
pastor of Rachdale.

[16] For a long notice of Mr. William Leigh, a learned and distinguished Lancashire man, fellow of Brasenose college, Oxon., B.A. 1574, M.A. 1578, B.D. 1586, see *Derby Household Books*, p. 117, Notes, and Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* (Bliss), vol. ii, p. 642. His brass monument still remains in the chancel at Standish church, on which is engraven, "Conditum est hic corpus Gulielmi Leigh S. T. Bac. veræ religionis professoris sinceri hæresium propulsatoris acerrimi, concionatoris suavissimi, hujus ecclesiæ quinquaginta tres annos pastoris vigilantiss. cujus non nulla extant, pluraque desiderantur opera, evocati ex hac vita 26 Nov. an. Dom. 1639 ætatis suæ octogesimo nono." It has been doubted whether he ever was tutor to prince Henry, as he received no preferment from the crown, and was collated to the rectory of Standish, apparently through lapse, by bishop Chaderton; but in an account of the establishment of the household of prince Henry, in the year 1610, "M^r^ Lee" occurs amongst the chaplains of the prince. (*Harl. MS.*, No. 642, fol. 239; *Royal Household Books*, pub. by the Society of Antiq., p. 329, 4to, 1790); and Rawlinson expressly states that he was "Tutor to Prince Henry," (Wood's (Bliss) *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. ii, p. 643), and Tanner, that in 1608 lord chancellor Egerton gave him the mastership of Ewelm hospital, in Oxfordshire. (*Ibid.*) It is somewhat remarkable that the king and the two earls of Derby whom he served recognized but did not reward his great abilities; but probably his humility led him to say, as sir Henry Wotton (on taking deacon's orders) said to king James, "*Premant torcular qui vindemiarunt;* let them press the grapes, and fill the vessels, and taste the wine, that have gathered the vintage."

An answere to my Lord of Chesters l're concerning the premises, (by the Archbishop of York.)

The first answeare.

My verie good Lord, I can hardly be ꝑswaded that the breaking of the orders of the church, the omitting of the dutie of the ministers can make for the peace of the same and the further-aunce of the gospell, but rather the contrary and so I take your reason to bee *secundum non causam vt causa.* It may make for the quietnes of those particular persons and their adherents, and so your argmt holdeth a *dicto secundum quid ad quid simpliciter.* you thinck if they may inioy som little liberty, they will not medle with state and governmt I take it no good course to geeue men leaue to do euill beecawse they may do good, This is no good foundac̃on or no good roote of good acc̃ons. Of such thornes can not bee gathered good grapes. The smaller the matters are, the sooner they are obeyed, and as small as they are *schisma est eadem sequentium separatio* in these externall thinges *Quare cum leuiora quæ fingitis fugitis, ipsū sacrilegiū schismatis, quod est grauius omnibus comisistis.* And of such litle sparckes com̃eth often tymes great flames of small cloudes great raine. Elias seruant did first see a litle cloude arise, like a mans hand, and im̃ediatly the heauens did waxe black with winde and there followed a great raine. In your l̃re dated the thirteth of September you confesse that you are not able to beare so heauie a burthen, as to reforme these small disorders. One of the chiefest reasons the preachers alleage in their l̃re brought to mee by Mr Hopwood is, that those thinges haue been greatly abused in the time of Popery, and are now also of many superstitiously vsed. This I take to bee *fallaciā accidentis* to take away the thing beecause of the abuse And the omitting of our owne dutie, is no way to reforme the blindnes of the people *Fides ex auditu.* There bee eccl̃iasticall censures and other lawes for their reformac̃on. Therfore my Lord, I see no sufficient reason alleaged

August. contra Crescon. Gram. Lib. 2, cap. 3. Idem de baptismo contra Donat. cap. 7.

Rom. 10.

either in your letters, or the preachers, to warrant yo^{u} to vse anie such tolleracõn or for them to take anie such tolleration at your handes for the breaking of the orders of the church established by auctoritie, seeing that wee must bee subiect not onely for
Rom. 13. feare of vengeance, but *for conscience sake.* Therfore vpon conference with M^{r} Bunney,[17] and M^{r} Hopwood at his beeing heere it was concluded that they should haue diuine seruice celebrated in their churches, and the sacram^{ts} administred, according to the order of the book of Comõn Prayer in a surplus. And because it should appeare that this did rather proceed of their owne voluntarie dutifull obedience then otherwise there is sufficient leasure geeuen them till Shrouetide or o^{r} Lady day to spie som conuenient tyme to conforme themselues and so to continue. And this order my trust is and request that yo^{u} will see obserued not onely there, but in all your dioces, and that you will first beegin with your owne colledge at Manchester. Yf anie bee desirous to bee farther satisfied in these poinctes, yo^{r} godly learned wisdome can doe it. Yf anie of them bee disposed to conferre with mee, they shalbee heartily welcome, I will do it in most charitable and brotherlike manner. Yf anie man be contentious, wee haue no such custome nor the church of Christ.

[17] Edmund Bunney, eldest son of Richard Bunney, esq., of Newland, near Wakefield, prebendary and subdean of York, and rector of Bolton Percy. He was a great preacher, an author of some repute, and was of great use in the diocese of York. Anthony à Wood gives an interesting account of his preaching tours, "accompanied with two men in black liveries, with horses;" and says that "he was the most *fluid* preacher in the reign of qu. Elizabeth" — "insomuch that many were pleased to say he was troubled with the *divinity squirt.*" Mr. Bunney died in 1616–17, and was buried in York minster.

The second answere vnto my Lord of Chesters l'res, (by the Archbishop of York.)

My verie good Lord, I receaued yo^{r} lr̃s dated the 25th of October and aboute the same time, M^{r} Hopwood brought mee lr̃s from the preachers of Manchester deanry, and therabouts. I do not finde by you, or by them anie sufficient reason alleaged to warrant you to vse anie such tolerac̃on, or them to take it ât your handes, for that the breaking of the orders of our church not beeing contrary to God his word, and beeing established by aucthoritie, Wee must bee subiect not beecause of wrath onely, but also for conscience sake. Therfore I sent them word by M^{r} Hopwood, that according to the order of the book of com̃on prayer, they should haue diuine seruice celebrated in their churches and the sacraments administred in a surplus. And these bee to require you, to cause the same order to bee obserued both in their churches and throughout all yo^{r} dioces, and first to begin with your owne college of Manchester. And beecause this should seeme rather to proceed of their owne dutifull obedience then otherwise: there is good leasure geeuen them betwixt this and our Lady day, to conforme themselues. Yf anie of the preachers desire further to bee satisfied, your godly learned wisdome is able to do it. Yf anie of them bee disposed to conferre with mee, they shalbee most heartily welcome. But yf any man bee contentious, wee haue no such custom̃e, nor the church of Christ. My purpose is by Gods help verie shortly to renewe the com̃ission againe. Therfore I would haue yo^{r} Lordship send mee the names of such, as yo^{u} would haue ioyned with you. You knowe what was promised to her ma^{tie} when yo^{u} and I beecame suiters for the com̃ission when the subsidie was exhibited for the prouince of York. Some time shalbee appointed, for the reformac̃on of the status of the cathedrall church of Chester. Send mee word I pray yo^{u}, what you haue done w^{t} M^{r} Gosnoulde[18] of whome you

[18] For some account of Mr. James Gosnell, see *Descript. of the State, Civil and Eccl.*, p. 37, Note, *ante*.

made complainte in your last lre. Require Mr Hunt[19] seruing vnder Mr Longley to bee wth mee the 23th of January next, or therabouts.

[19] Thomas Hunt, M.A., of . . . . . college, Oxford, was nominated to St. Mary's church, Oldham, by the Rev. William Langley, rector of Prestwich, the patron in right of his living, before the year 1589. Mr. Hunt was, according to Dr. Whitaker, "a schoolmaster of great eminence." He had vacated the poor benefice before the year 1612, but whether by resignation or death is unknown. He was called a Puritan, and was a zealous preacher. If he saw archbishop Piers' letter to his diocesan he could hardly fail to deem the "requirement" curt in expression, ominous in its vagueness, and indicative of ulterior measures, as the perplexed wife, her trembling son, and even the aristocratic schoolboys of the homely parsonage of Oldham were painfully aware that York castle contained at that moment many a stubborn clerical prisoner who had not been able to steer his way very dexterously through the perilous ecclesiastical navigation on which he had embarked. On the 11 October 1608, at a visitation of the chancellor of Chester held at Manchester, it appeared in evidence that "Mr. Thomas Hunt, Curat of Oldham, Weareth not the surplice in tyme of publique Praiers and in Ministering the Sacraments, useth not the sign of the Cross in Baptism, neither doth he meet the dead corpses of such as come to be buryed at the Church Steele." (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 186.) Young George, afterwards sir George Radcliffe, the friend and secretary of the great lord Strafford, writing to his mother from Oldham, where he was a pupil of Mr. Hunt's, 29 February 1608–9, says, "I think my Maister shall not be called till May-day, for the Bishop's Pursivant hath promised him (if he be called) to stay two or three Court days," (*Life and Corresp. of Sir Geo. Radcliffe*, pp. 20–31,) and yet Mr. Hunt went to Oxford with his son in April, and had arranged to take another of his pupils, Mr. Francis Wortley (the step-son of the second earl of Devonshire, of that family), to Cambridge, in the same month. At this time Mr. Hunt seems to have been in a bad state of health, (*Ibid.* pp. 18, 27, 30,) although a while before he would gladly have gone to Wakefield, if he could have got the school there. (*Ibid.* p. 17.) Writing from University college, Oxford, George Radcliffe says, "I rest much beholden to Mr. Hunt for his extraordinary kindness shewed unto me here at Oxon," (*Ibid.* p. 44) and he seems always to have regarded his early schoolmaster with great affection. For a notice of him, see *Derby Household Books*, Note, pp. 203–4; *Journal of Nicholas Assheton*, Note, p. 133; *Life and Corresp. of Sir Geo. Radcliffe*, edited by Dr. T. D. Whitaker, 4to, 1810.

An answere vnto Mr Hopwood his l're, (by the Archbishop of York.)

Mr Hopwood,[20] after my heartie commendacõns; vpon conference with Mr Doctor Gibson I vnderstand, that such order as was taken with the preachers of Manchester deanry was also taken with others in my visitacõn where the like occasion was offered; And that all they, who subscribed their names vnto the lrs sent vnto mee, were presented for not wearing the surplus, verie fewe excepted whose doinges also in that beehalf were euident, and otherwise complained of. And whereas they alleage, that they speake not against the cõion boock: *Quid verba audiam cum facta videam?* Their acc̃ons and examples are witnesses to the contrary. Yf anie doubt arise in the cõion boock, the preface of the same doth appoint an order for the resoluc̃on therof, so it bee not contrary to the book. In their other allegac̃ons I see no sufficient reason, to warrant the breaking of the order of the church, established by auctoritie and not beeing contrary to God his word. Therfore I do require that according to the order of the cõion boock, they haue divine seruice celebrated in their churches and the sacraments administred in a surplus against the tyme appointed, signified from mee vnto them by you. Yf anie of them bee desirous for their further satisfacc̃on, to confer with mee, they shalbee most heartily welcom̃e. I loock to heare from youu verie shortly what is done heerin, according to your promise.

[20] Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood, esq., was the head of one of the oldest and best descended families in South Lancashire, his original progenitor, in the 13th century, probably being a son of Middleton of Middleton, as the arms of Hopwood of Hopwood, Langley of Langley, and Ashworth of Ashworth (three townships in the parish of Middleton), all indicate a common ancestor. The Hopwoods were descended in blood from the Langleys of Agecroft (a branch from Langley), the Davenports of Bramhall, the Asshetons of Middleton, and the Gerards of Ince, and their alliances were, generation after generation, with local families of the highest social position, so that the gentleman who at this time stood forward as the champion of the Reformed Church and her clergy was not an obscure individual, (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii, p. 299), but a man of ancient lineage, a deputy-lieutenant of the earl of Derby, in the commission of

the peace for the county, and an ecclesiastical commissioner for the province of York, distinguished by the conscientious discharge of some difficult public duties, and justly endeared to the clergy, whose respect, goodwill, and confidence he possessed. His life was instructive, and his influence was strengthened by his consistent character. He was the eldest son of John Hopwood, esq., and was baptized at Middleton church 3 March 1541-2 (*Reg. Book*), and losing his father early in life was brought up by his grandfather, Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood, esq., and is described in the year 1558 as "his heir apparent." He married Alice, daughter of his near neighbour, Edmund Assheton of Chaderton, esq. (born in 1523 and died in 1584), a man who embraced the Reformed Faith in his youth, and was distinguished as the warm personal friend of Bradford the martyr, whom he visited in prison, supported his cause, and boldly vindicated his proceedings, receiving from the glorious martyr messages of "grace, mercy and peace," when "in bonds and condemned for the true doctrine." The grandmother of Mr. Assheton was a daughter of sir James Harrington, and Bradford had been a "serving man," or pay-master under sir John Harrington in 1544, when treasurer of the camp of Henry VIII. at Boulogne. It seems therefore probable that his connection with the treasurer was owing to his family and himself being personally known to the Asshetons of Chaderton, and they, in after years, received him, "not as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved." Mr. Edmund Assheton married Ann, daughter of Raphe Prestwich of Holme, esq., like himself, a justice of the peace, and a great favourer of the Reformation. The Hopwoods of Hopwood, and the Asshetons of Chaderton, were distinguished by what was called their "Puritanism," which was only a nickname given to church families and individuals who were more exemplary and devout than their neighbours.

Edmund Hopwood here named buried his wife at Middleton in the year 1596, and also his eldest son, John Hopwood, gent., in the year 1600. The latter left a son Edmund, baptized at Middleton 23 May 1597, and thus by a remarkable coincidence he was left to succeed his grandfather, as had been the case with the heir in the preceding generation. He was betrothed at the same place the very day after his grandfather's death, when of the immature age of 14 years, the form being doubtless a contract only made in *facie ecclesiæ*, and in conformity with a provision made by the old man in a deed of settlement dated 18 January 1611, whereby he conveyed his manors and lands of Hopwood, Thornham, Siddal, and Middleton, to his friends and kinsmen Theophilus Assheton of Clegg hall, esq., LL.D., councillor-at-law, Laurence Habergham of Habergham, esq., James Chetham of Nuthurst, John Cudworth of Werneth, and John Cudworth, junr., his son and heir, gentn., for the purpose of raising and settling portions for his sons Edmund, James, Leonard, Anthony, Richard, and Daniel, for Sarah Hopwood his daughter, and also for Priscilla Tunstall, Winifred Hopwood, Elizabeth Hopwood, and Mary, wife of Francis Chadwick of Knatbank, gent., daughters of John Hopwood, gent., deceased. He recites that certain lands were settled by deed dated 1 December, 26 Eliz., on the marriage of his son John Hopwood, with Dorothy, daughter of Charles Holt of Stubley, esq., and afterwards the wife, and at that time the widow of Robert Holt of Ashworth, esq., and he proceeded, "my grandson and heir Edmund Hopwood shall not contract matrimony or espousals with any

person without my consent and licence in writing first had, or if he having attained the age of *fourteen* years refuse, or being thereunto reasonably requested forbear to marrie or take to wyfe such woman as I shall require him to marrie," then the trustees are empowered to take the yearly rent of 100*l.*, being a third part out of the said premises, to satisfy the title of wardship, and to continue the same for five years. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxiv., p. 303.)

The following are extracted from the *Parish Registers* of Middleton, the first recording the death of the friend of "the Preachers of Manchester," and the second the marriage of his grandson and heir :

"Edmund Hopwoode of Hopwoode Esq^er^ deceased the first daie of ffebr. anno 1611 at eleven of y^e^ clocke before noone And was buried at Midleton before 10 of y^e^ clocke in y^e^ night of y^e^ same daye, 1611–12."

"Edmund Hopwood gent. and Dorothie Assheton were married uppon Sundaye the second daie of ffebru. in thafforenoone in y^e^ time of Divine service by mee John Walkdene Clerke, Curat of Middleton w^th^ the consente of both theire parentes accordinge to Lawe and by force of A Lycence granted from Chester dated y^e^ first daye of thabove named month of ffebr. Anno 1611." The young wife, chosen for him by his grandfather, was the daughter of Mr. Edward Assheton, B.D., the parson of Middleton, one of the signatories, for whom see pp. 42–45, *ante*, Note; by his wife he had issue five sons and five daughters. Her fortune was 600*l.* All the various items in money, bonds, goods, and cattle, &c., were recorded by him and a discharge for the same given to Mrs. Dorothy Assheton, widow, 27 Nov. 1629. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 378.)

The most important events of the old gentleman's life seem to have taken place when he was almost *in extremis* — the making of his will and the marriage of his grandson. His will is dated on the day of his death, in which he describes himself as "the unprofitable servant of Almightie God, being weak in body." He says, "I give my bodye, with a good will and cheerful heart, to Christian Buriall within y^e^ parish Church of Middleton as neere unto the buriall place of mine ancestours as convenientlie may be, nothing doubting, accordinge to the article of my faith, at the Great Daie of the Generall Resurrection, when we shall all appeare before the Judgement Seat of Christ, I shall receive the same againe by the mighty power of God, whereby He is able to subdue all things to Himself, not a corruptible, weake, vile body, as now it is, but an incorruptible, immortal and living perfect body, like unto the glorious body of the Elect People of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." "I have already settled my estates for the continuation of the same in my name, blood, and kindred, for so long time as shall please God." "All the glass and wainscot in and about my capital messuages called Hopwood and Staintcliffe shall be annexed to the Freehold and all my Armour for the Warrs at Hopwood and Staintcliffe shall remain as heir loomes to my heirs for ever. All the residue to my son James and to Elizabeth Holland, my daughter. To my loving cousen Humphrey Davenport one ring of gold with a Death's head thereupon, engraven with this posie, HODIE MIHI CRAS TIBI. To all my sons-in-law a Gold Ring of like fashion, with some posie, as my Cozen Davenport his Ring, to waigh xxx^s^; and to my sons Rings of xv^s^ value. I order the disposal of my Fu-

neral to the discretion of Theophilus Asheton, Laurence Habergham, James Chetham, John Cudworth, and John Cudworth, his son, and I doe desire Edward Assheton Parson of Middleton to Preach att my Funerall. I appoint my loving Grandchild Edmund Hopwood sole Executor, and my said Cozen Humphrey Davenport and Theophilus Asheton Esq[res] Overseers." The Goods were 'praised 27 Febr. 1611–12, and the "Books" were valued at xii[li] v[s] viii[d]. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 346.)

LETTERS

ON THE

Claims of the College of Arms

IN LANCASHIRE,

IN THE TIME OF

JAMES THE FIRST:

BY

LEONARD SMETHLEY AND RANDLE HOLME,

DEPUTY HERALDS.

EDITED, WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES, BY

THE REV. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A.,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.LXXV.

INTRODUCTION.[1]

LEONARD SMEDLEY or Smethley, as he indifferently spelt his name, although mentioned in historic page, was a man clearly "ignoble, and born to be forgot." The surname no longer exists in Manchester, although it still flourishes as it did in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the adjoining Parish of Bolton-le-Moors. In the year 1589 "Smethley Mill" occurs in Chetham, a township of Manchester, "Smedley Hall" was afterwards a residence of a cadet of the Chethams, and "Smedley-lane" is still a thoroughfare there. Here we may suppose the family lived, as on the 27 January 1593 John Smethley and Alice Gwillim[2] were married at the Collegiate Church, and although the baptism of Leonard Smethley has not been found, nor his marriage, yet on the 5 July 1621 his daughter Mary, and on the 19 September 1624 his daughter Elizabeth, were baptized there.

[1] The Letters of Smedley and Holme, here printed, are from *Ashm. MS.*, 836, f. 551, Bodl. Lib.

[2] It is not improbable that this lady was a connexion of John Gwillim, Rouge-Croix, a man of Welsh extraction and the publisher, perhaps the author, of the excellent *Display of Heraldry*. Gwillim was the friend of Randal Holme, and through the influence of Holme, Smedley got his heraldic appointment in Manchester. Gwillim died in 1621.

On the 9 October 1632 "Anne, widow of Leonard Smedley, of Manchester, deceased," was buried, and his daughter Mary was married at the same church to Charles, son of Richard Bostock, before the year 1642.[3]

There is no pedigree of the family in the College of Arms, but it is worthy of note that different armorial bearings have been granted to, or at least borne by, two distinct families of Smedley and Smethley — the former bearing, *Ermine, a chevron lozengy, azure and or*, and the latter, *Gules, two bars between nine martlets argent, four, three, and two.*

Leonard Smedley was an "Arms Painter and Hearse man," and is also styled a "Deputy Herald." He was probably a member of the Company of Painter-Stainers, an old fraternity who were closely connected with heraldry. Arms Painters, from an early period, were an important body, and it has been said "that they gained whatever they desired."[4] They made banners, pennons, and standards, and emblazoned them with Armorial devices and some of their productions were "so goodly, that it was a marvel to behold them."[5] The names of several of these local Artists or deputy Heralds occur in the north of England. They were the agents of the College of Arms, and sometimes the chiefs treated their subordinates confidentially, as appears from Smedley's let-

[3] I am indebted to Mr. John Owen, a zealous antiquary, for these extracts from the Collegiate Church Registers.

[4] Mills' *Hist. of Chivalry*, vol i, p. 21, 8vo, 1826.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 21.

ters to St. George, and at other times with more haughtiness than was agreeable, and acrimonious disputes were the inevitable consequence. By one Herald their authority was ignored and by another unduly magnified. On the 19 July 1634 Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Earl Marshall of England, visited Chester, and it might have been supposed that he would hardly have known of the existence of such a person as Randal Holme, the friend and correspondent of Smedley. The Earl Marshall, however, summoned his delegate, or "the Deputy Herald," as Holme is styled, by a warrant. The Deputy was at that time Mayor of the city of Chester, and immediately attended upon the Earl with the insignia of his office. "Mr. Mayor," said the Earl Marshall, "I sent for you to tell you your offence you have committed in not giving your attendance, as you ought, and now do you come with your authority"? and suddenly taking "the staff" out of the Mayor's hands, laid it (not on his shoulders, but) "in the window [seat] saying, 'I will teach you to know yourself, and attend Peers of the realm. Though I care not for your observances, yet because you want manners, I shall teach you some, and you shall further hear from me. I would have you to know, I have power to commit you, to teach you to know yourself and me, and give better attendance.'" After this brisk salutation and impeachment Randal Holme, the Deputy Herald who describes the interview, was glad to pay the fees demanded by the Earl Marshall's officers,[6] so that his de-

[6] Moule's *Biblioth. Herald*, p. 240.

ficiencies in point of breeding were not censured in his Civil office, but in his official capacity as a member of the Court of Chivalry.

We know nothing of Smedley's supporters or friends, except that Randal Holme recommended him to the college and thought favourably of him; but his independent bearing was not likely to be popular with country gentlemen, who ventured to enquire by what authority they were called upon to pay fees by compulsion, the origin of which was unknown to them, and the payment of which they had been informed was not obligatory. "Every feudal lord had assumed the right of chusing his own armorial distinctions. They were worn by all his family, and were hereditary. It was also in his power to grant arms to knights and squires as marks of honour for military merit; and from all these causes armorial distinctions represented the feudalism, the gentry, and the chivalry of Europe. One knight could not give more deadly offence to another than by assuming his armorial bearings without his permission, and many a lance was broken to punish such insolence. The business of Heralds was enlarged, from that of being mere messengers between hostile Princes, into a court for the arranging of Armorial honours, and disputes regarding arms and cognizances were settled by heralds and not by battle."[7]

In the year 1618 the commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshall published *A regulation of fees*

[7] Mills' *Hist. of Chivalry*, vol. i., c. iii., p. 87.

appointed to be paid by all degrees to the officers of Arms for Registering their Funeral Certificates;[8] and there was also printed, *An order of the Commissioners for the Office of the Earl Marshall respecting Tradesmen intermeddling with the Marshalling of Arms.*[9] The old and recognised aristocratic families enjoyed their rank and hereditary wealth and felt their position to be secure; but the secondary or middle class families in Manchester surrounded by the Hollands and Traffords, the Radcliffes and Asshetons, and other historical houses, and some of them bearing their names and traditionally connected with them, emulated the habits and proceedings of their distinguished representatives, and regarded the imposing pageantry of an Heraldic Funeral as the standard of birth and ancestry, and the best external proof of lineage that could be supplied. But Smedley, the Manchester Deputy Herald, would not allow these families to be even the pigmy descendants of Chevaliers, Knights, and Patriotic men. He was envious of the rising fortunes of some of the mercantile families, especially of those who had not, as Bacon said, "advanced by degrees, but suddenly and *per saltum*, and who had failed to preserve all inferior officers in their full rights and pre-eminences of their places."[10] He had been instructed, it may be, to prevent, as far as he could, a confusion of ranks and to maintain that in a great aristocratic country like England, social

[8] Moule's *Biblioth. Herald.*, p. 84.
[9] *Ibid.* p. 185.
[10] *Essay* xli. on Usury.

grades and privileges were necessary. And this might be admitted even by the men who, like diamonds, "called from themselves the ray that made them shine," but who still flattered themselves that they were descended from ancestors who had lived —

> "In olden times ere Heralds yet enroll'd
> The bleeding ruby in a field of gold,
> Or infant language pain'd the tender ear
> With fess, bend, argent, cheveron or saltier." [11]

But it is equally clear that many of the old heraldic families objected to pay the fees demanded by the College of Arms for funeral certificates, which involved a genealogical record of the family of the deceased, together with other privileges. They pleaded for procrastination, but probably the delay sought was equivalent to postponing the enquiry indefinitely, or even of quashing the claim altogether. This was not a pleasant augury for the success of the applicant. The fact was many individuals placed no value on their hereditary distinctions, on the privilege of bearing arms, or on their family history. Their concurrence had not been obtained but rather ignored, and hardly an appeal allowed to any authority. Smedley presented himself to the "enemy," for such he seems to have regarded some of the leading families around him who did not comply with his demands, with something like a consistent front, and spared no pains in effecting his object, but still the fees did not come. There was a real grievance between him and his clients,

[11] Cawthorn.

or rather those whom he was led to regard as such, but he laid it down as an heraldic axiom that he who claimed the right could not be mistaken in claiming it, and that they who resisted were disentitled to forbearance or even to common courtesy.

He unduly strained his delegated authority, and if he did not intentionally misstate any fact, or make any illegal demand, he seems to have boldly assumed something which required proof. There was much dissatisfaction and eager agitation on both sides, as we learn from these graphic letters, and whilst the deputy urged the claims of the Heralds, many of the Lancashire gentry repudiated both the claimants and the claims as an officious interference with their personal and domestic concerns and as a harsh restriction upon their social liberty.

Sir Philip Sidney, Spenser and Shakspeare had well supported and vindicated the claims of chivalry in the late reign, but a great change in manners and in the social state of society was taking place at this time and chivalry was on the decline; but still, in the narrow and limited sense of the word, the title of "gentleman" was only allowed to persons born in a certain class, and who were gentle in blood rather than in character. The ordinary qualifications of a gentleman were supposed to be good descent, the practice of arms, skill at tournaments and jousts, hawking and hunting, the cultivation of music, and a careful attention to dress. These were deemed the distinguishing accomplishments of a gentleman, whilst gallantry and religion were equally necessary. Educa-

tion at one of the universities and a short residence at one of the Inns of Court completed at this time the required standard. It is obvious that tradesmen, yeomen, and husbandmen, at this period, even if descended, however recently, from what Mills calls "Armigerous families," would neither be expected nor allowed to bear arms at all, as they were either "grocers," that is merchants, or cultivated their own estates, or were tenant farmers, and as such were not supposed to hold any rank in the social scale. Some of them might in Lancashire, with the assistance of the Heralds, have shewn the four quarters of gentility in their coat armour required by the French, and not improbably also the eight heraldic emblasonings demanded by the severer aristocracies of Spain and Germany,[12] but commerce was abhorrent to the haughtiness of the old feudal nobility, and commercial men were out of the pale of the Heralds. As commerce extended itself, wealth increased, and a certain amount of Education was obtained through the grammar schools established after the Reformation in most of the large towns in the north of England, and the sons of the "new men" who had acquired culture, intelligence, and wealth, were conventionally recognized as gentlemen, but the Heralds did not allow the honorable title, and the claim to it was left dubious.

[12] Lord Barrington being once asked by a German prince what rank an esquire held in England, replied, that there was no equivalent for the title in Germany; but that an English esquire was considerably above a German baron, and something below a German prince.

An extensive examination of the wills of the leading mercantile families of Lancashire at this time indicates not only their wealth and high social distinction, but also how eagerly the tradesmen had entered into the leading controveries of the day. They possessed many of the expensive popular controversial writings, and doubtless in Manchester listened regularly to the famous Puritan preachers, to some of whom they were closely allied by blood, and to others by marriage. These men must have had some respectable classical and literary attainments to enable them to prosecute their theological taste, to understand critical arguments, to balance evidence, to draw conclusions, and, in the midst of hot contentions, to adhere calmly and intelligently to the Reformed Faith. And all this was probably done without disturbing their mercantile engagements, souring their tempers, spoiling their manners, or shortening their lives. On the contrary, it doubtless added to their temporal happiness, as it did not involve costly establishments, courtly habits, or fashionable dress, but there was still a hankering after the vanities of the world, and wealthy tradesmen, like Mr. Otho Holland,[13] Mr. George Clark,[14] and others, were unwilling

[13] The following corrections and additions may be added to Note 10, p. 8. For "Lime," *read* Linne, and for "Thomas Cooke Alderson," *read* Thomas Alderson Cooke. This gentleman died at Peterborough on the 12 December 1854, when New Hall descended to his son Otho Cooke, now of Withycombe house, Exmouth, Devon, esq. The mansion and buildings of New Hall were pulled down in 1872, and the lands laid out for building purposes, reserving rents to Mr. Cooke. There is an interesting account of the hall in the *Manchester Guardian*

to renounce the mark of social superiority implied in the pompous pageantry of an Heraldic funeral, but wished to secure it, however, without the troublesome interposition of Heralds. Few sights could be more dreary or repulsive than these coveted smoky torch-light funerals, designed to render the dead "splendid in ashes, and pompous in the grave." The mode of sepulture at this time was what it had long been in the north of England. The dead body was wrapped in a winding-sheet or shroud of some coarse material and carried on a bier to its mother earth, somewhat precipitately, and not unattended with danger, considering the uncertainty of

of 26 June 1872, where it is recorded that the arms of Holland, carved in stone, had been placed above the entrance to the spacious court yard, with the date 1640, and the initial of the builders I H M.; but that at the end of the last century, when a larger mansion was added to the old one, the stone containing the arms was removed and placed above the mantel-piece of one of the old rooms, where it remained until the whole fabric was swept away. The shield was charged with, azure, semée de lis, a lion rampant guardant, argent, oppressed with a bend, gules *impaling* or, a fess indented vert, a bend gules. *Crest*, on a wreath, a fox-hound, argent. The house was probably rebuilt by James Holland, gent., whose marriage settlement is dated 7 July 1635, whereby he conveyed Newhall and other lands in Pendleton, in the parish of Eccles, late the inheritance of Otho Holland his father, deceased, to sir Alexander Radclyffe of Ordsall, of the Hon. Order of the Bath, knight, Thomas Prestwich of Holme, esq., Humphrey Chetham of Clayton, esq., and James Chetham of Grumpsall, gent., as trustees, to secure a joynture for his intended wife Mary, daughter of John Blomfield, late of Redenhall, in the county of Norfolk, esq., deceased. Her jointure was 200*l.* Executed by Alexander Radclyffe and James Chetham. (*Lanc. MSS., ex archiv. Jac. Chetham.*)

[14] See p. 8, *ante*, and *Funeral Certif.*, p. 73.

the signs of death, a few hours after dissolution.[15] It was only in rare cases that the corpse was reverently placed in "a coffin," after the fashion of the Jewish Patriarch's body in Egypt, and in still rarer cases where lead was used, the heathen and revolting practice of cremation having never been adopted in this christian country. The "funeral" rites took place several weeks after the burial of the defunct. There was a grand procession to the church, and a variety of pomp and ceremony, conducted much to their own satisfaction, by the officers of the College of Arms. In the time of Smedley, who was often employed on these occasions, there was prepared a hideous funeral hearse or open car, with a canopy, not unlike a four-post bed, hung with black drapery, with nodding plumes and rich with "the hieroglyphics of nobility," as they were called by Henry Constable, a poet of that age. On this bed, or rather "underneath this sable hearse," was laid the figure of the deceased, dressed in the clothes ordinarily worn by him, and sometimes there was a cast of the face which had been taken in wax after death — representing, by anticipation, one of the famous effigies now to be seen at No. 58, Baker street! This hearse and the recumbent figure were preserved in the church for at least a year, and sometimes for a longer period.[16] In the precincts of the hearse, generally in the private chapel of the deceased, were suspended the grand armorial banner, helmet, spurs and other military weapons

[15] See *Civil and Eccles. State of Lanc.*, 1590, p. 5.

[16] See p. 20.

with which the knight or warrior had gained his doubtful victories over his own brethren or countrymen, or it might be, over his immediate neighbours.

In descriptions of the grand and stately obsequies of Edward, the third earl of Derby, in 1572,[17] Henry Stanley of Bickerstaffe, esq., in 1598,[18] and of sir Ralph Assheton of Middleton, knight, in 1617–18,[19] we have minute particulars of the proceedings. Sir Ralph Assheton was buried on the day after his death, and three weeks elapsed before the ordinary solemnity of a torch-light funeral was held. Preparations had been made on an extensive scale, and the precedence of the various social degrees had been scrupulously arranged by the heralds.[20] There was a procession of great extent, varied by bright heraldic colours, but the prevailing costume was "blacks." There were black cloaks for men, mourning gowns for women, mourning cloth for parsons and vicars, mourning weeds for relatives, and black gowns for household servants. "My Ladie y^e^ Widdow," "the new Lorde," the sons and daughters, Mr. Greenhalgh and his wife, and others, all walked in ceremonious procession, according to seniority of birth, rank, and relationship. The tenants and their wives walked "bearing wands." The master and husher of the Grammar school, and the school boys who had composed and recited their elegiac verses, and lachry-

[17] Collins' *Peerage*, Brydges, vol. iii, pp. 73–79.
[18] *Lanc. Fun. Certif.*, p. 29.
[19] *Lanc. MSS.*, and Assheton's *Journal*, pp. 70, 71, 72–77.
[20] Page 28.

mose lamentations, were also placed in the procession — probably as an acknowledgement of their learning and good behaviour, if not of their pedantry and conceit. Two heralds from the College of Arms, London, caparisoned in their surcoats or tabards, and rivalling the lord mayor in dignity and blazonry, and Randal Holme and some of his marvellous "helpers" from Chester, "duly caparisoned," were also present. Banners, plumes and penons floated in the breeze, and the famous Black Mullet was everywhere visible. The long procession, accompanied by men and boys bearing flambeaux, preceded and followed the hearse which was drawn by four horses, amidst discordant sounds from brass instruments, blaring trumpets, muffled bells, and doubtless from "the vile squeaking of the wry-neck'd fife." It slowly ascended the hill and, surrounded by troops of eager spectators, entered, on a dreary night in January, the church of St. Leonard of Middleton. Here a long and eloquent funeral oration was delivered by Mr. Edward Assheton, the rector,[21] from *Psalm* xc. 12, to an overwhelming audience, by candle-light. Many deep shadows and strange floods of light would on that memorable evening be observed in cardinal Langley's gloomy old pile, and produce an effect at once solemn and suggestive, although, as Randal Holme lamented, "this paltry burning in the night spoiled all"[22] the glory of the proceedings. Then followed the grand banquet and the general feastings and potations, which

[21] See *State Civil and Eccles.*, pp. 42–5, Note.

[22] Page 28.

certainly continued for some days and nights,[23] our ancestors considering that these costly spectacles and severe feastings were not only instructive and salutary, but also tended to increase their happiness and promote their longevity.

Then came the funeral certificate, containing a genealogical account of the family, and the fees for the College of Arms, all of which, in this instance at least, were duly recognised, recorded and paid.[24]

[23] See *State Civil and Eccles.*, p. 6.

[24] Canon Raine of York has obligingly furnished me with the various items of expenditure connected with a high class funeral of this period. The inventory was produced in a case of appeal (removed from Chester) in the Exchequer court of York, on the 5 April 1608. The plaintiff was sir Thomas Bold of Bold, in the county of Lancaster, knt., and the defendant Alice, lady Fitton, widow, and an executrix of her husband, sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth, in the county of Chester, knt., president of Munster, who died in London in 1606, and whose corpse was brought for interment to Gawsworth. (See p. 34, Note.)

There had been some family feud, as sir Edward Fitton had been an executor of Richard Bold of Bold, esq., who, passing over the heir presumptive, devised the estates to his natural son sir Thomas, the plaintiff, whilst the defendant, who produced her accounts in court, was Alice, lady Fitton, sole daughter and heiress of John Holcroft of Holcroft, esq., by his wife Dorothy, daughter of sir Richard Bold of Bold, and consequently first cousin (sinister) of sir Thomas, who was himself twice married, but died issueless in 1614, when the legitimate line was restored. Lady Fitton died in 1626.

"Payments (inter alia)

To the parson of St. Dunstons church in fleete streete & the clarkes for openinge the earth & other rightes & duties as if he had beene buried there, iiij^{li}.

For stuffe to dresse the corpes withall and for his paines that dreste it & also for a cheste, 3*l.* 9*s.*

It must be admitted that Mr. Smedley's remuneration for recording the facts and receiving the fees for the Heralds was not extravagant. An allowance of ten per centum for horse-hire, travelling expenses, loss of time, personal services, and occasionally an absence of two or three days from home, especially as the Heralds' charges were far from being inconsiderable, indicates that the financial equilibrium was not well adjusted.

It has been said that a gentleman never forgets himself, controls his temper, and does nothing in excess. I fear Mr. Leonard Smedley was not a gentleman, and Randal

For the hyer of a waggon to carrie downe the dead corpes, 8*l.*

For charges of the men that did attend the corpes, 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

My owne charges downe, my children and servantes, for the charge of the blackes and all my stuffe, 52*l.*,

For Double surge for my sonnes children and my sonne Nudegates, 5*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

For sarsenit for his anciente & flaggs and the coate armour, 3*l.* 10*s.*

For silke fringe for the furnishing of the same, 20*s.*

For a yard of velvett for the coveringe of the sword and head-peece, 20*s.*

For certeine armes aboute the hearse and in the church, 40*s.*

For gould and silver for the head peece, ancient, coate armor & other flaggs & for the workemanshipp thereof, 20*l.*

To a herauld for settinge forth the funerall fittinge for such a man, 10*l.*

For the funerall dinner, as spices, wynes and fishes, & given to the poore, 3*l.*

For approvinge my husbande's will at London, 34*s.* 4*d.*

To Thomas Ball of London apothecarie for stuffe which the doctor of phisicke did use & send for the deceadent duringe the tyme of his sicknes, 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

To Sir Matthewe Careie knighte for rent of the house wherein the saide deceadent did dwell, 20*l.*"

Holme admits that he was negligent and careless in discharging the duties of his office, and also a man of small means. This was probably felt in the Court of Chivalry, and we find him rather sharply superseded in his deputation by his employers, who seem to have discovered that his appointment had been somewhat unfortunate, his general proceedings being not only distasteful to them, but also to the gentlemen of Lancashire. He was obviously a man of a rough and hasty temper, and like a scurrilous namesake of his,[25] wholly devoid of that true refinement which, without limiting its own feelings and opinions, is always considerate of those of others. He seems to have done nothing gracefully. He took a becoming, probably not altogether unselfish, interest in the welfare of the Heralds' College; but although not a perfectionist, surely he ought to have avoided indecent personal bickerings, unseemly remonstrances, and harsh charges of double dealing. Nor was he, perhaps, after all, more or less than a type of his class, for it is even said of his distinguished contemporary, sir William Dethick, the garter, that "he was very unsociable, insolent and tempestuous," and some-

[25] The Rev. Jonathan Smedley, M.A., dean of Killala, who wrote whole volumes of Billingsgate against Swift and Pope, and who, drowned in mud, is immortalised in the *Dunciad:*

> Next Smedley div'd; slow circles dimpled o'er
> The quaking mud, that clos'd and ope'd no more.
> All look, all sigh, and call on Smedley lost;
> Smedley in vain resounds thro' all the coast.
>
> *Book* II. l. 290.

times even knocked his fellow heralds down, if they happened to offend him![26] Smedley's account of his interview with Deodatus Paulet[27] is painfully exegetical, and proves that strong language and irritability of temper were not restricted either to the earl marshall, sir William Dethick, or the Manchester herald, but that Wigan also furnished a fitting representative, and that in the ancient and loyal borough "Greek met Greek" with a fearful tug.

These men doubtless rendered themselves highly obnoxious to the leading families of the county, aristocratic, gentle and mercantile, and brought the noble institution of chivalry and the honourable usage of armorial distinctions into disrepute. And it may be admitted that some gentlemen, conspicuous by birth and position, occasionally impaired their dignity and exhibited little of the refinement and courtesy traditionally supposed to be their legitimate inheritance.

Nearly the whole of the proceedings, as described in these letters, amounted to a *scandalum magnatum*, and probably the unseemly antagonism ultimately led to the discontinuance of the demands and exactions, and before the end of the century, although another heraldic visitation was first held, the influence of the earl marshall had disappeared in Lancashire, and the only remnant now left of an old heraldic funeral is the solitary and incongruous hatchment.

[26] Noble's *Hist. Coll. of Arms*, p. 201.

[27] Page 20.

Smedley's successor in the office of deputy herald was Roger Dodsworth, at that time a young man and living in Lancashire, but cultivating the learned tastes and accumulating the vast stores of information which afterwards rendered him eminent as an historian, although he must never be recognized, like his predecessor, as an ordinary arms-painter, nor like his contemporary Robert Frere of Chester, "a cobblers sonne" and "a contryvor of pedegrees."[28] Dodsworth had lost his personal regard for Smedley and did not value his official services, which obviously accounts for the discarded deputy's acrimonious censure of Dodsworth's selfishness and cupidity, and is at once both amusing and characteristic.

F. R. R.

[28] Page 30. Thurstan Knowles of Manchester, "Arms-tricker and herald," is named in the years 1624, 25, 26, and was buried 18 October 1631, being described as "of the family of Mr. Roger Dodsworth," but in the register book of burials erroneously called Thomas. (See *Life of Dugdale*, p. 9. Chetham series.) Knowles had probably been Dodsworth's clerk or amanuensis. He married, at the Collegiate church, 9 February 1611–12, Isabel, daughter of Mr. Lawrence Byrom of Salford, and became connected with some of the best of the middle-class families of Lancashire. (See *Ped. of Byrom of Manchester*, Chetham series, and Dugdale's *Visitation*, 1664–5, vol. 84.

LETTERS ON THE CLAIMS OF THE COLLEGE OF ARMS IN LANCASHIRE IN THE TIME OF JAMES I.

Mr. LEONARD SMEDLEY to Sir RICHARD S^{t} GEORGE.

Reight wor^{ppll} Sir,

my humble seruice remembr to yor selfe, as alsoe to the whole Office in generall, &c. Desiring to be excused for not writing till now for which I could aledg many reasons, but I hope itt is needles theirfore in as few silables as I can, I will lay downe to yor vew, my whole proseedings, the first I demanded fees of, emediately after my coming downe was Mr. Edward Holland of Heaton, for his elder Brother Mr. Richard Holland[1]

[1] Richard, son and heir of Edward (Richard, *Dugdale*) Holland of Denton, esq. (descended, according to Dugdale, from sir William Holland, knt., fifth brother of Thomas, first earl of Kent, in the reign of Edward III.), by his first wife Jane, daughter of John Carrington of Carrington, in the county of Chester, esq., was born A.D. 1549, being aged 24 in 1573. His wife was Margaret, third daughter and coheiress of sir Robert Langley of Agecroft, knt., by his wife Ceciley, daughter of Edmund Trafford of Trafford, and the widow of John Reddish of Reddish, esq.; she was born in 1538 being of the age of 24 in 1562. Her mother Ceciley became the second wife of her husband's father, Edward Holland of Denton, esq., who ob. 1573. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. Ped.; Flower's *Visitation*, p. 18.) Richard Holland, esq., appears to have settled at Heaton house, in the parish of Prestwich, where his ancestors had inherited lands from the family of Prestwich; and in the year 1580 he was in the commission of the peace, and served the office of high sheriff of the county Palatine in the years of 1573, 1582 and 1596. Before 1573 he was a deputy-lieutenant of Edward, earl of Derby, and took an active part in all the public business of the county, civil and ecclesiastical, during the reign of queen Elizabeth.

He died on the 2nd March 1618–19, without male issue, and was buried at Prest-

esquire, who died the second of March, 1618 without issue male. whose whole demeans he doth posses, but his answer was he would pay none, for the which he gaue me tow reasons. first that he was not his heir, for the lands he did posses his Brother made vnto him by asignement in his lyfe time. Secundly his Daughter Marie whoe maried to Mr. Eclestone of the fyle, who was at hir fathers death and is, yet widow, being sole executrix to hir father, was in ioyned by will, to pay all funurall charges, of which he did understand this to be a part she being then absent, in Yorkshire at Ripan with hir sister, whose returne was euerie day expected but was soe slow that I was constrained to stay, vntill the 7th of this month for hir answer, which was this, that within 8. or 10. dayes after Mr. Damport of Manchester the lawyer[2] his

wich, as the following entry in the Register Book of Burials shows: "1618 March 3d. sepult. Richardus Holland de Heaton Armiger; funera solemnizata March 16." His wife was buried with her ancestors in the same church, according to the following record: "1616 Sept. 25 sepult. Margareta Holland uxor Richī Holland de Heaton armig'; funera solemnizata Oct. 8." (Booker's *Hist. of Prestwich.*) Although only two daughters are named in the text, Mr. Richard Holland left issue by his wife five daughters and coheiresses, viz.: (1) Mary, married . . . . Eccleston of Eccleston, in the Fylde, esq., and was living a widow in 1620; (2) Elizabeth, married Richard Aldbrough of Aldbrough, near Ripon, esq.; (3) Margaret, married William Brereton of Hondford, in the county of Chester, esq., father of sir William, the first baronet; (4) Jane, married Robert Dukenfield of Dukenfield, esq., and had issue twelve children; his second wife was Margery, daughter of Edward Holland of Denton, esq., by whom he had three sons; (5) Frances, married John Preston of the manor and abbey of Furness, esq., M.P., father of sir John the first baronet. (Dugdale's *Visit. Lanc.*, p. 146.)

Richard Holland, esq., was succeeded by his brother and next heir Edward Holland, esq., who died 12 Car. I., 1637, and whose descendant and ultimate representative, Elizabeth Holland, married sir John Egerton of Wrinehill, bart., ancestor of Thomas, now second earl of Wilton of Heaton house. (See *Derby Househ. Books, Notes*, pp. 95, 96, Chetham series.)

Arms borne by Holland at the visitation of Lancashire in 1567; Azure a lion rampant, guardant, between six fleurs-de-lis, argent, over all a bend, gules.

[2] Sir Humphrey Davenport was the fourth son of William Davenport of Bramhall, in the county of Chester, esq. (descended from the Davenports of Davenport, temp. conquest), and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Assheton of Middleton, esq., and was born about the year 1570. He was a bencher of Gray's inn in 1600, overseer

returne from London she would pay me the whole fees or giue me absolute answer to the contrary, but before she had his aduice, and councell, she would pay none, his coming down will not be till after Midsumer. 2d. Mr. Leuesey of Leuese gent.[3] dyed in

of the will of his cousin sir John Southworth, knt., in 1595 (*Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, vol. ii, p. 139,; *Derby Househ. Books, Notes*, p. 139), and of his cousin Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, esq., 20 November 1600 (*Ib.*, *Notes*, p. 101,) and was employed professionally, by his relative Alexander Radcliffe, esq., of Ordsall, in 1599 (*Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, p. 216). He was frequently consulted by the leading families in South Lancashire, whose confidence he largely enjoyed, in legal matters. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law in 1629, appointed judge of the common pleas and received the honour of knighthood at the same time. On the 16th June 1631, he was made chief baron of the exchequer. In 1638–9 he resided at Sutton, near Macclesfield, and in that year Dorothy lady Legh, daughter of sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, knt., and relict of sir Peter Legh, knt., of Lyme, bequeathed by will "to judge Davenport and his wife, each a ring," and £5 to her godson Humphrey Davenport for a ring. (*Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, vol. iii, pp. 201, 205.) He was a loyal and devoted subject of Charles I., and, being in favour of the king's prerogative, as it had existed at least from the time of Edward IV., supported the levying of the ship money, and probably on that account was impeached, and deprived in 1642 of his high office. Fuller calls him "a studied lawyer, and an upright person." In a cancelled will of Humphrey Chetham of Turton, esq. (the founder), dated September 26, 1642, a legacy of £10 is bequeathed to his "worthy friend, sir Humphrey Davenport, knt., lord chief baron of the court of exchequer, at Westminster," and also several legacies to other distinguished supporters of the English monarchy, being personal friends of the testator, and united to him by loyal, constitutional, ecclesiastical, and other links. He died in 164–. His daughter Penelope was the wife of sir Cecil Trafford of Trafford, knt. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xx.), who had also a legacy of £10 from his friend Humphrey Chetham. (*Ib.*; Lansdown *MSS.*, vol. ii, pp. 514, 530, 616; Barlow's *Chesh.*, vol. ii, p. 115; Beamont's *Warrington and Beausy*, p. 49.)

The Davenports bore for arms—argent a chevron between three crosses crosslet fitché sable, a canton, gules.

[3] James Livesay of Livesay, esq., eldest son of John Livesay (who ob. 1571), and of his wife Mary, daughter of Henry Talbot of Bashall, esq., was the heir and successor of his grandfather, Richard Livesay, gent., who died 13 Elizabeth, being the head of a family which was seated at a date beyond record in a hamlet and manor bearing their local name, in the parish of Blackburn. In 1567 he was an original governor of the Grammar school. Mr. James Livesay married Alice, daughter of James Bradshaw of Darcy Lever, and died April 1619, s.p.; his widow being living 19 Jac., and his nephew Ralph, son of his brother John, being his "adopted heir." Mr. James Livesay was elected a governor of Blackburn Grammar school in 1599 in the place of William Crosse, and then "gave xx^{s} to the school fund." (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii, p. 317.)

Aprill 1619, sance issue, and was Buried with escutchions whoe made his wyfe Alis sole executrix both of goods and lands for hir lyfe, of whom I did demand the fees, the first day of may this month hauing made diuers Jurnes thether and could not speake with hir before, whose answer was that at hir returne from London whether she was then going, she would either pay me, or giue me answer to the contrarie, which should be before midsumer next. 3d. Mr. Anderton of Lostock esquire,[4] died in Nouember 1619 whose only sonne and heir is in his none age, and ward to Mr. Preston of the Maner, his executors are Mr. Poole of Worrall, and Mr. Bradshaw of the Hay nere Wigan, of whome I did demand the fees who desired me, to giue him the

The family recorded a pedigree of four descents in 1613, and St. George, Norroy, considered the arms and crest assumed requiring proof; the arms were allowed, and three descents were recorded by Dugdale in 1664–5, but the crest was altered.

Arms, argent a lion rampant, gules, between three trefoils slipped, vert.

[4] Christopher, second son of Christopher Anderton of Lostock (whose will was proved at York, 19 October 1593), succeeded his elder brother James, who was his father's executor, and æt. 36 ad mort. patr., but s.p. (See *Derby Househ. Books, Note*, p. 119, and Dugdale's *Visit.*, vol. i. p. 7.) His mother was Dorothy, one of the six daughters of Peter Anderton of Anderton, esq., by his first wife . . . . , daughter of John Grenehalgh of Brandlesome, esq. He married Ann, daughter of Edward Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick, esq., and dying in November 1619 (not "circa 1623" *Dugdale*), was buried at Bolton-le-Moors. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii, p. 240.) His son and heir was Christopher Anderton, in ward to his uncle Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, esq., and to John Poole of Poole in Wirrall, esq. He married first, about 1620, Agnes, daughter of John Preston, M.P. for Lancaster, of the manor and abbey of Furness (his wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Richard Holland of Denton, esq.), by whom he had issue one daughter, Margaret, who died unmarried. He married secondly, Alathea, daughter of sir Francis Smith of Wolstanwamer, in the county of Warwick, knt. In 1642 he lived in Salford, and had a legacy of £5 bequeathed by a (cancelled) will of his friend Humphrey Chetham (the founder). (*Lanc. MSS.*) Dying in 1650, he was succeeded by his son Francis Anderton of Lostock, esq., who was born in 1628, and who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of sir Charles Somerset, K.B. of Troy, county Monmouth, sixth son of Edward, fourth earl of Worcester, lord privy seal, of the ancient and noble blood of the Beauforts. (For a notice of Christopher Anderton, esq., see *Derby Househ. Books, Notes*, pp. 173, 197.)

The family did not appear at the Lancashire visitations of 1567 or 1613, but in 1664–5 recorded a pedigree of five descents and had arms allowed, sable three shackbolts, argent, a mullet or, for difference of Anderton of Anderton.

meeting att Wardley, be for Mr. Downes the lawyer,[5] wher he gaue me this answer that emediately after this tearme, if I did repaire vnto him again I should receaue the fees, if itt did belong to the executors, to pay itt which they would in the meantime be resolvd of. 4. Mr. Lanktree of Lanktree esquire,[6] Dyed in

[5] Roger Downes of Wardley, a barrister of Gray's Inn, vice-chamberlain of Chester, and whose will is dated 18 April 1637. He was succeeded by his son Francis Downes, who was baptised at Eccles, 19 July 1606, also a barrister-at-law, and who married Frances, daughter of John Preston of the manor and abbey of Furness, and sister of the first wife of Christopher Anderton of Lostock above named. She died s.p. 1648. Margery, the eldest sister of these ladies, was the wife of sir Francis Howard of Corby castle, second son of William lord Howard of Naworth. The will of Francis Downes, esq., is dated 20 February 1642–3, and contains an account of his creed, property, library, and family settlements. Proved at London, 14 August 1650. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii, p. 236; vol. xxv, pp. 245–7; *Derby Househ. Books, Notes,* p. 197.) His estate passed to his brother John's son, Roger, who was baptized in 1648, the year in which his father died, and by whose will dated 22 June 1676 his sister Penelope became his heir. She married Richard Savage, earl of Rivers, who died 1712, s.p.

Arms at the visitation 1567, allowed by Norroy Dalton, argent, a griffin segreant, gules; and yet Downes of Wardley had the following arms allowed at Manchester in 1664–5, by Dugdale, who recorded a pedigree of four descents — Sable, a stag lodged, argent.

[6] Edward, son of Gilbert Langtree of Langtree, esq., and of his wife Ellen, daughter of sir James Stanley of Cross hall, knt. (*Visit. Lanc.*, 1567.)

He was descended from a well-connected family settled soon after the Norman conquest in the parish of Standish. In the reign of Edward II. James de Standish held Standish, and Henry de Langtree held Langtree, under William de Ferrars. Standish and Langtree form one township, and the two manors seem to have been divided in equal shares between the allied families.

Edward Langtree was in the commission of the peace for Lancashire in 1597, and sometimes a commissioner of the duchy court. (*Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, part ii, p. 189); he was living in 1617. He married Isabel, daughter of Christopher Anderton of Lostock, afterwards the wife of Gervas Rockley of Rockley, esq. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii.) His son, Thomas Langtree, was living in 1628, and on the 3 April in that year conveyed his estate to sir Ferdinand Fairfax of Denton, in the county of York, knt., Robert Rockley of Rockley, in the county of York, esq., William ffarington of Worden, esq., Henry Fairfax of Ashton-under-Lyne, clerk, Thomas Worthington of Worthington, gent., and Peter Anderton of Anderton, gent., as trustees of the half manors of Langtree, Standish, Coppul, and Worthington, to the use of himself for life, and then to his heirs male, and failing male issue to his right heirs for ever. His estates were sequestered in June 1653, by the commonwealth, and the family apparently ruined. (*Manchester Guardian*, December 3, 1853.)

June, 1619 who made his wyfe executrix but she denying to vnder take itt, made his sonne and heir whom he had by a former wyfe and Mr. Gerrat of Ince,[7] executors by letters of asignement. the heir being in his none age, I went to Ince to demand the fees of Mr. Gerratt, who had takne administration of all the goodes, and vndertakne to pay the debtes which he means to dow att his leasure for he keepes his gates contenually lockt and noe man must speak with him before he know his busines, I attended their aboue two houres for his answer, but could haue non other but this, that he was sent for to the Briñ by S[r] Thomas Gerratt,[8] whether I instantly rode and found the contrarie, I haue bene their since but can not speake with him, nor see him, theirfore I desier to be aduised from you, what to dow in this case to be avenged, that the Office may not be defrauded, nor I make soe many Tedeous Jurnes in vaine. Mr. Francis Nuttall of Blakeley in the parish of midleton Gent.[9] died in October, 1619 and was

The arms of Langtree, recorded at Flower's visitation of Lancashire in 1567, were sable, a chevron argent, a canton ermine.

[7] Miles Gerard of Ince, who married Grace, daughter of Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton, and had issue a son and heir, Thomas, who in 1613 married Ellen, daughter of Edward Langtree of Langtree, and recorded a pedigree of four descents at St. George's visitation.

[8] Sir Thomas Gerard, the second baronet, of Bryn, died about 1630, having married Frances, daughter of sir Richard Molineux of Sefton, bart. (Dugdale's *Visitation*, p. 116.)

[9] Francis Nuttall of Blackley hall, near Middleton, but in the parish of Manchester, was in the profession of the law, and was the successor of William Asheton, esq., of Clegg hall, and of Robert Radcliffe, esq., in the high local office of steward of the court leet and court baron of sir John Byron, the manorial lord of Rochdale. Mr. Nuttall was steward of the court from 29 November 1606, to the 11 August 1609. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. vii.) On the 8 March 1596–7, his daughter Dorothy was baptized at Middleton. (*Register Book.*) The wife of Mr. Francis Nuttall was buried at Rochdale, 10 August 1597. In 1604–5 he was an overseer of the will of the rev. Oliver Carter, B.D., the minister of Blackley, and fellow of the Collegiate church of Manchester. (*Derby Househ. Book, Notes*, p. 131.) His *Post Mort. Inq.* was taken 18 Jac.; his lands and messuages at Blackley and Gorton descended to his son and heir, John Nuttall. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiv, p. 15.) "Mr. Francis Nuttall of Blackeley," did not die in October, as in the text, being buried at Middleton, 24 September 1619. (*Ib.*; *Manchester Court Leet Records*, p. 169, appendix.) And on the 30

buried with the patirnall coate and quartrings of Nuttall de Nuttall, with out difference, whose sonne and heir John Nuttall with his second brother James did denye to pay the fees, and further did affirme, that the lords could make noe such lawes, which could in Ioyne his lands to any such payments, for itt was contrayrie to the lawes of the Relme, his land being intayled, with many other paremptorie. and unreuerent speches. Mr. Othes

December 1630, "Mr. James Nuttall de Blackeley," probably the second son here named, was also buried there. (*Ib.*) John, son and heir of Francis Nuttall of Blackley, gent., married Grace, one of the three daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Crompton of Crompton, gent., and of his wife Jane (married at Rochdale, 6 January 1597–8), daughter of Edward Newbold of Newbold, gent. The other coheiresses were the wives, Deborah, of Samuel Hamer of Hamer, gent., and Grace, of Robert Hyde of Denton, esq. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. viii. p. 357.)

It is not improbable that Mr. Francis Nuttall was a collateral descendant of the old feudal house of Nuttall of Nuttall, in the parish of Bury, notwithstanding the scepticism of Mr. Leonard Smedley. In the will of Charles Nuttall of Nuttall, gent., dated 1557, he names his brother Edward of Wardleworth, in Rochdale, and his (testator's) son and heir Richard, who married Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Holt of Bridge Hall, in Bury, and whose son and heir Charles Nuttall died in 1579, also his (testator's) sons Charles, Ralph, George, his daughters Agnes, wife of Richard Rawsthorne of Lum, Maud, and Alice. From the grandson Charles, by his wife Alice, daughter of James Ramsbotham, descended Richard and Charles, living in 1579, who held lands in Rochdale, probably owing to their connection with the Holts of Stubley. Charles Nuttall of Wardleworth, gent., held lands at Longacre, in Spotland, by copy of court dated 9 May 44 Elizabeth, "granted" originally "to Charles Nuttall of Nuttall, gent., grandfather of the said Charles" (*Ib.*, vol. xxi. p. 222); 23 April, 3 Jac., Richard Nuttall, son of Charles Nuttall of Nuttall, gent., deceased, was admitted to lands in Spotland and Hundersfield; and 7 Jac. Richard Nuttall of Nuttall, gent., held the same lands (*Ib.*, vol. vii. p. 32); 21 October, 21 Jac., Richard Nuttall of Nuttall, gent., surrendered lands in Spotland to Charles Nuttall of Wardleworth, his uncle, for a term of eighty years (*Ib.* p. 63), afterwards surrendered to Richard Entwisle, gent. of Foxholes, 4 October, 5 Car. (*Ib.* p. 66.) On the 13 March, 20 Jac., Francis Nuttall of Blackley, gent., surrendered lands in Spotland to Charles Nuttall of Wardleworth, senr. (*Ib.* p. 54; *Harl. MS.*, 2113, p. 129; Ormerod's *Parentalia*; Piccope's *MS.* vol., Chetham library.)

Probably the descent of lands, ancient documents, armorial bearings, and sepulchral inscriptions, may yet supply the precise link required to connect these several members with the parent house, which bore arms, argent a shackle bolt, sable, but did not appear at any of the Lancashire visitations. Nuttall of Tottington, which did appear in 1664-5, seems to have been an off-shoot.

Holland of Newhall,[10] sonne of Georg Holland of Manchester,

[10] It is not improbable that the traditional claim of descent from this very great family was well founded, although questioned by the herald's deputy in Manchester, whose knowledge would at least be superficial.

The Hollands of Clifton were admitted, by authority, to descend from a younger son of the Hollands of Denton, who were settled there in the reign of Edw. I. or II.; and Otho, son of William de Holland and his wife Margery, daughter of Henry de Trafford, was living 23 Edw. III. (*Harl. MS.* 2112, fo. 163; *Visit. Lanc.* 1567.) The Hollands continued at Clifton, in the rank of lesser gentry, down to the restoration of Charles II., but the link connecting them with the house of Denton, or the Newhall Hollands with the house of Clifton, has not been discovered. Otho, or Otes, was a Christian name peculiar at least both to Newhall and Clifton, which are houses in the parish of Eccles. The arms borne by Holland of Clifton were the same as those borne by Holland of Denton and Heaton, with a crescent for a second son. Azure a lion rampant guardant between six fleurs-de-lis argent, over all a bend, gules. In 1567 both families appeared at the Lancashire visitation and recorded their arms and descent, but at Dugdale's visitation the Heaton Hollands alone preferred their claims.

The first of the Newhall line appears to be "George Holland of Eccles, yeoman," who was dead in August, 26 Hen. VIII., leaving a son Otho Holland, whose son and heir George was buried 6 July 1589, and the will of his wife Elizabeth is dated 3 May 1598, she having died in that year. (*Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, part ii, p. 146.) George Holland was a "clothier," and had been a successful tradesman in Salford. He left surviving issue: (1) Otho; (2) Robert in holy orders, M.A., baptized .... 1576–7, his will is dated 26 December 1618, proved 1619; ob. s.p.; (3) Ann the wife of Francis Pendleton, gent.; and (4) Isabel the wife of James, son and heir of Henry Chetham of Crumpsall, gent., James being the eldest brother of Humphrey Chetham, esq., the founder. In the marriage covenant of Isabel Holland and James Chetham, dated 25 October 1587, "George Holland of Salford, gent.," as he is described, provides that his daughter's marriage portion shall be "£133 6*s.* 8*d.*, and also meat, drinke and lodging for four years; that he will apparell her in comelie and decent manner, and gyve her a bed sufficientlie furnished at the daie of marryage, and will also of his owne coste and charge provyde a convenyent marryag dynner for the sayd James and Isabel," Henry Chetham settling lands in tail male at Kersal and Crumpsall, and securing her thirds to Isabel (*Lanc. MSS.*), who died in 1605–6, and was buried at the Collegiate church of Manchester, her son George being ultimately the heir male of his wealthy uncle, Humphrey Chetham, esq.

The son and heir of George, viz. "Otho Holland of Newhall within Pendleton, gent.," married Katherine, daughter of George Lime of Southwick, in the county of Northampton, esq. [of an armigerous family], on the 29 September 1597. The marriage covenant is dated 15 June 1597, and several farms lying in Nasshington, "the inheritance of George Lime, esquier," are settled on the issue of the marriage, in tail male, as well as £100 to be paid annually to Otho Holland, during three years, on

clothyer, dyed the 24th of Januarie 1619 and was buried in the Coleadgeall church of Manchester, with the Armes and quartrings of Holland of Cliffton with out any difference, wrought vpon Bukorum, in mettalles, neather can they show any proufe

Michaelmas day; and the said Mr. Lime covenants to give Otho Holland "when he comes to live at Nasshington 100 lambs, 6 kye, and the furniture of a bed." Othes Holland died at Newhall on the 16 January 1619–20, and was buried in the Collegiate church of Manchester (as mentioned in the text), and although a will is here named, administration of his personal estate was granted to his widow, "Katherine Holland of Newhall," her bondsman James Chetham of Crumpsall, gent., being bound to the bishop of Chester in the penal sum of £1200, 1 February 1619–20. (*Ibid.*) Mrs. Katherine Holland was buried in the Collegiate church 22 January 1622–3. (*Reg. Bk.*) Of their five children, George and James only survived to maturity. George the elder, born at Nasshington in 1599, married Alice, daughter of . . . . . who administered to her husband's effects 5 August 1635; and she afterwards became the wife of Henry Smith, gent. James, the younger son, was baptized at Eccles 26 June 1606, and became "mercer" and "grocer" in London. On the 7 July 1635, his brother George conveyed to him, by deed, lands at Newhall on his marriage with Mary, daughter of . . . . Blomfield, who survived him. On the 21 January 1627–8, he gave a release to his uncle James Chetham, gent., for a legacy bequeathed to his wife by her wealthy Manchester "cosen," Mrs. Margaret Nugent, the relative of the Mosleys, Tippings, Chethams, and other considerable mercantile families in that town, and a donor of Communion plate to the Collegiate church.

James Holland, who was possessed of Newhall, lived partly in London, and seems to have been an opulent merchant. His will is dated 20 April 1677, proved 14 August following, and he was buried in the Collegiate church, Manchester, 24 May in that year. He had one sister Mary, the wife of Arthur Trickley of Wakefield, who gave a discharge, for a legacy of £100, to Mr. James Chetham, the executor of Mrs. Nugent, 25 May 1652. His only son and heir, Otho Holland of Newhall, gent., married at Eccles, 18 August 1678, Alice, daughter of Ferdinando Stanley of Broughton hall, esq. He died 5 November 1712, æt. 74, will dated 4 May 1712, buried 17 November at the Collegiate church, and his widow on the 8 August 1723, leaving four daughters their coheiresses. Of these, Mary became the wife of Robert Cooke of Worsley, esq., ancestor of Thomas Cooke Alderson of Peterborough, in the county of Northampton, esq., the present owner of Newhall. Alice, daughter of Robert Cooke and his wife Mary Holland, became the wife of John Milne (ob. 4 October 1757) of Manchester, gent. (son of the rev. Richard Milne of Milnrow), and the ancestor of a succession of distinguished solicitors in Manchester, as well as of Richard Milne, esq., born 20 July 1768, and who died at Bedford place, Russell square, London, in 1841, the generous founder of "Milne's Clergy Charity," great uncle of Richard Milne Redhead of Manchester, esq., barrister-at-law. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxi, pp. 126, 127, 491; Gastrell's *Notitia Cestr.*, vol. ii, pt. ii, p. lxxvii.)

for their Decent, from Clifton, more ouer I am informd, that this Othes Holland was one of those that did denie his Gentrie, at Manchester, in your visitation of Lankeshyre. he made his wyfe Catheran, and his second sonne James executors, which sonne is but a child, his heir is not yett 16 yeare of age. I did demand the fees both of him and his mother, who made me answer that she would aske councell and within 12 dayes giue me answer, but I stayed twysse twelue dayes and receaued none, att which time I repaired againe vnto hir for answer, which she sent me by hir sonne and heir Georg Holland, which was this, that they had asked councell of some of their frends, who aduised them to pay noe thing, neather would they. theirfore I earnestly desier that some speedie course, may be takne, that these thre last may be presedents to all the rest, and that itt may be effected before the time, that the other haith apoynted to giue answer. in which busines if the office may imploy me, with the executing of their warrants from the Lords or otherwyse, they shall not find me slack in performing the same, all be itt, that it be with the hazard of my lyfe. these presedentes would be verie vsefull being soe neere Manchester where I liue, not onely in respect of them, which I haue formerly nomunated, but it would be an emenent prospect before the eyes of the heirs and executors of these tow knightes, being near neabors, vnto them, now lately deceased, vidt Sir Alexander Barlow of Barlow,[11] who died about the 27 of Aprill 1620 and was buried att Manchester

[11] Sir Alexander Barlow of Barlow, near Manchester, was knighted in 1603 by James I. He married Mary, daughter of sir Urian (not William) Brereton of Honford, knt., and dying 20 April 1620, was buried in Manchester Collegiate church; his funeral certificate being sent to the college of arms, according to the information supplied, by sir Alexander Barlow, the son, on 30 October 1620, to Leonard Smethley, deputy for the office of arms. The information furnished is very minute and accurate, according to the decree of the earl marshall (*Lanc. Fun. Cert.*, pp. 3, 95.) The family became extinct, in the male line, in the latter half of the last century. (See a long biographical note in the *Derby Househ. Books*, p. 212.)

Arms borne at the Lancashire visitation in 1567, sable a double-headed eagle displayed argent, membered, or, standing on the limb of a tree, raguled and trunked of the second.

church by torch leight, whose executors cannot yet resolue whether to haue a funurall or noe, by reson sume of them ar yet in the south parte neere London, and not come downe, but within 20 daies I am to receaue an absolute answer. alsoe S^r^ Edmund Trafford of Trafford,[12] was buried the 8 of this month with Black onely att Manchester church, by torch leight, and had a funurall sermon by candle leight, whoe haith left such an ambiguous will that neather the heir which shall in heritt is known, nor the number of executors, nor can not be before ten dayes after midsomer next, which time S^r^ Vrian Leigh of Adlington,[13] S^r^ Peter Leigh of Lyme,[14] and others haue apoynt, for the ordering and establishing of quietnes and vnitie among the 4 Bretheren. And what proseedings doth pass, both concerning this, and the rest, I will not be neclegent to lett you knowe, alsoe I heard this day, by a phesishion that see him die, that Mr. Talbot of Bashall esquier[15] died in march last with out issue, but I could not learne

[12] Sir Edmund Trafford, knt., M.P., deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace, was the son and heir of a knight of both his names, to whose estate he succeeded in 1590. He was an active partisan of queen Elizabeth's government. He married (1) Margaret, eldest of the four daughters and coheiresses of John Booth of Barton, esq. (who died 2 October 1576, and of his wife Ann, daughter of Richard Assheton of Middleton, whom he married there 23 November 1547), by whom he had issue, Edmund, John, Richard, and one daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Fleetwood. It is erroneously stated in the *Derby Household Books*, that these sons died in their father's lifetime, p. 99. The large estate of the Booths, which ought to have descended to the eldest son and his heirs male in right of his mother, was the subject of the contention here named. Sir Edmund married (2) in 1598, the lady Mildred, third daughter of Thomas, first earl of Exeter, and widow of sir Ralph Read, the wealthy nephew and heir of sir Thomas Gresham, knt., the founder of the royal exchange, London; by this lady he had a son, afterwards sir Cecil Trafford, who ultimately succeeded to the estates of his half-brothers, and also of their father. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxiii, p. 244; *Derby Househ. Books, Notes*, p. 99.) Smethley sent the funeral certificate of sir Edmund to the college of arms. He died on the 19 May 1620, and was buried in the Collegiate church of Manchester, on the 28th, aged 59 years. (*Lanc. Fun. Cert.*, p. 47.)

[13] For some account of sir Urian Legh, see *Derby Househ. Books, Notes*, pp. 100, 101.

[14] For some account of sir Peter Legh of Lyme, see *Derby Househ. Books, Notes*, p. 145.

[15] Thomas, son and heir of John Talbot of Bashall, in Craven, esq., descended from Thomas de Talbot, a relative of the de Lacys, earls of Lincoln, who was constituted

who was his executors, the gathering of whose fees is lyke to be chargable to me, as some of the rest haith bene, by reason of the remotenes of the place and the vnsertaintie of the executores whome and where I am to repaire vnto, it haith coste me allredie, more money in ryding about these busineses, be sydes the necklect of time, then I shall Gayne in seuen yeare, by gathering of the fees att tow shillings in twentie, theirfore I would desyer your worp and the rest of the office to consider of it and augment my allowance, soe that I may not altogether spend my owne money and pains both. thus desyering pardon for my tedeousnes, leauing the premises to your consideration I seace from detaining you any longer, and humbly take my leaue, and rests, euer.

Manchester,
May the 10th
1620.

Your worshipps to Command
LEONARD SMEDLEY.

To the Reight worshipll Sr Richard St georg Knight,
Norroy King of Armes att his house in
Holiborne these be deld with speed.

governor of Clitheroe castle by Edmund de Lacy, constable of Chester, temp. Henry III., and who had by Lacy's gift, 37 Henry III., 1256, the manor of Bashall. The family continued at Bashall in unbroken and distinguished male descent, until the death of the individual named in the text. He married 7 Jac. I., Ann, daughter of Richard Fleetwood of Penwortham, in the county of Lancaster, esq., by Margery, daughter of Thomas Leigh of Eggington, in the county of Derby, esq., and had two daughters, his coheiresses, Elizabeth, born in 1613, who married (1) Thomas Lewys, son and heir ofThomas Lewys of Marr, in the county of York, esq., and cousin of sir John Lewys, bart., of Ledstone house; and (2) Theobold, viscount Bourke of Mayo, but ob. s.p.; and Margery, born in 1614, who married colonel William White of Duffield, in the county of Derby, esq., and who continued the line of Talbot of Bashall, now represented by Lloyd of Plymog, in the county of Denbigh. Thomas Talbot, esq., died 25 February 1618–19, as appears by his *Inq. post mort.* taken on the 1 April 1620.

The arms, borne by Thomas Talbot in 1256, were argent three lioncels, salient, purpure, langued and armed, azure; and the same continued to be borne by all his descendants. (Dugdale's *Baronage* in *voce* Talbot; Whitaker's *Hist. of Craven*; Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

Mr. Leonard Smedley to Randle Holme.

Kynd Mr. Holmes,[16]

for your trew loue, and kynd councell wher in I fynd you still more lyke a father, then a frend, I can but returne you thankes, and espesially, for this kynd promis and profer you haue made me in saueing me my London Jurney att this time, and the effecting of my busienes at the office which you haue promised to doe, which I make noe question but you both will and can, better then I should haue done my selfe, concerning Mr. Heskit[17] fees, as you can trewly in forme them, that all the

[16] This was Randle Holme, who died in 1655, the first of the four well-known genealogists and deputy heralds of Chester, of whose family, their intimate connection with the college of arms, London, and the particulars of a formidable misunderstanding which long existed between sir William Dugdale and one of its ablest members on the subject here referred to, some account has already been given in the life of sir William Dugdale, prefixed to the *Lancashire Visitation of* 1664–5, vol. i, pp. 22, 23 et seq. (Chetham series.)

[17] Robert Hesketh of Rufford, esq., who ob. 1622, was three times married. He had by his first wife Mary, daughter of sir George Stanley, knt., marshall of Ireland, Robert, his successor, sheriff of Lancashire in 1607, and ancestor of the present family; and by his third wife Joan, daughter of Thomas Spencer of Rufford (one of the tenants), he had issue a son, named also Robert, born before marriage, and called here "second son of the defunct," who seems to have treated his own mother with great harshness, probably on the ground of recusancy. On the 10 September, 18 Jac., it was stated that Jane, widow of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford, esq., had voluntarily and knowingly committed felony by harbouring and receiving one Edward Barlow of Becconsall, clerk, a professed Jesuit with authority from the see of Rome, who was at large and out of prison against the form of the statute and the peace of the king. And it was stated that the said Jane had heard mass said by the said Barlow on the first and nine following days of September, 16 Jac., whereby she was guilty of felony. (*Lanc. MSS.*) Mr. Roger Dodsworth, who had married Holcroft, relict of Laurence Rawsthorne and daughter of the deceased Robert Hesketh, esq., by his second wife, vindicated, as might have been expected, the claims and rights of the college of arms, and obtained the fee for the deputy-herald. The mediation of sir Richard Hoghton, bart., was occasioned by his having married the widow, Mrs. Hesketh, *née* Spencer. (See Dugdale's *Lanc. Visit.*, 1664–5, p. 135, and *Derby Househ. Books, Notes*, pp. 125–6, and p. 202.)

money I receaued was tow litle for the work I did, and had itt not bene for one Mr. Dodsworth[18] that stoud my good frend I had not had that neather by reason of the mischeef that fell out betwene Mr. Robert Heskitt and his stepmother who was sole executrix to Mr. Hiskitt hir husband, who after that she had promised me the fees and to be well satisfied for the hearse and hatchments I should dow for him, but before the work was don some had giuen hir consill that she neded pay noe fees which caused hir to cauill, and Mr. Robert Heskitt second sonn of the defunct had seased of all the goods for the king and aprehended hir as a fellon, soe that S^r^ Ri. Haughton did begg hir befor she came to tryall, which mischeef soe falling out made me glad to tak what I could gett, soe that when the office doth vnder stand by you the treuth, they will att your request abate some thing. secondly I desire you to wryte to them att large concerning Deodatus Pallitt, a painter in Wigan, who hath made a hearse for Mr. Rigbie[19] a Counsillor of the same towne, and another for

[18] For some account of Roger Dodsworth see the Life of sir William Dugdale, prefixed to the *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1664–5, pp. 8, 9, etc. (Chetham series.) It may be added that Dodsworth left surviving issue one son, the rev. Robert Dodsworth, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Stirrup of Lincoln, and widow of Robert Sandiford of High Ashes, near Ashton-under-Lyne, gent., by whom he had a son Robert, born in 1658, and living at the visitation of Yorkshire in 1666. The historian's younger brother, the rev. Edward Dodsworth, rector of Badsworth (æt. 70 in 1666), had a son Matthew, born in 1654, and four daughters.

[19] Alexander Rigby of Wigan and Peele, in the county of Lancaster, barrister-at-law of Gray's inn, was the eldest son and heir of John Rigby of the same. He married, first, Alice, daughter of Leonard Ashaw of the Shaw, esq., and by her had issue three sons and three daughters. He married secondly, Isabel, daughter and coheiress of John Cuerden of Cuerden, in the county of Lancaster, but had by her no issue. He died at Wigan in 1621, leaving issue four sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, born about the year 1594, afterwards of Middleton, in Goosnargh, a bencher of Gray's inn, and an esquire of the body to king James I. The family recorded a pedigree of five descents at the visitations of Lancashire in 1613 and 1664–5, and bore arms, argent on a cross patonée, sable, five mullets pierced, or. There is also a pedigree in Fishwick's *History of Goosnargh*.

my ould ladye Molinex,[20] and a third att Whalley but whoe it is for I haue not yett learnd, and all with in this twelue month, and more ouer ther is noe Gent. dies but as soone as he heres of itt he repares thether, and doth profess that if he may haue the work, he will discharg them for paying any fee, for their is none dew and that it is but meere cosinidg and delushion, and doth recounte vnto them for presedents as many as he can who as he saith nether haith paid nor will pay, and this he doth persist in, and saith he will dow, both in dispite of me and all that will take my part, their fore I pray you vrge this perticuler as earnestly as you can, that the office will procure a warant from the lords to send downe to me, to serue vpon this fellow to bring him before them, and with all in the said warrant to leaue a blank for the names of 5 or 6 that will not pay, which if they can I make noe question but yett be fore michaellmas day to gather fortie pound in fees, and this I promis them they shall fynd trew that except some such course be houldne, they shall nott out of Lankeshyre receaue fortie shilling this fortie yeare, except that which I haue all redie receaued of Mr. Heskit's, and which I was promised soe long agoe, which will be redie with the serteficat to send with Mr. Heskits acording to the time the office shall apoint, if their can be noe warrant gotne, other wyse I hope to carie them vp my selfe with more that shall be worth the careing, which I pray God I may, vnto whose protection I comitt you, and will euer rest

Manchester, Yo^rs^ in whatt he may,
May the 6^th^ 1622. LEONARD SMETHLEY.

That the E. marshall shall be made acquaynted with the painter but he cannot haue the warrant, but must be suer to proue these matters.

[20] Probably Frances, daughter of sir Gilbert Gerard of Gerard's Bromley, in the county of Stafford, knt., and sister of the first lord Gerard, who was the wife of sir Richard Molyneux, bart., father of the first viscount Maryborough, ancestor of the earls of Sefton.

[On the inside in different hand: — To S^r^ Tho. Smith,[21] that they expect the fees from him and that is no evasion.]

To his verie loving and aproved good frend
Mr. Randolph Holmes, att his house in the
Bridg Street in Chester, these be đđ.

[21] Sir Thomas Smith of Hatherton, county Chester, knt., mayor of Chester in 1596 and sheriff in 1600, married Ann, daughter of sir William Brereton, and had issue a son Lawrence, afterwards named by Randle Holme as having paid the fees "with mutch adoe," and whose grandson was created a baronet in 1660.

Mr. Leonard Smedley to Sir Richard S^t^ George.

Reight wor^ll^

I understand that it haith pleased the Office to substitute Mr. Dodsworth to suplye the place where in I was, and to call in my deputacion which I willingly surendred vnto the hande of Mr. Holmes, from whom I receaued it againe, vpon the seight of Mr. Dodsworths new deputasion to the vsse of Mr. Dodsworth, hauing a letter from him to Mr. Holmes to that purpose, Mr. Dodsworth hauing formerly promised me to establish me in my former place by Authority from him vpon reasonable tearmes, as well with in the Countie of York as else where, but I found it was to make vss of me for his owne proffitt, as the euent did proue, for he sleightly cast me of, and emediate Authorised Mr. Binke of Yorke and others, for the managing of these Afaires in these parts, as alsoe one Thomas Renshaw of Preston here in Lankeshyre, a poore ignorant fellow, and noe workman, which will be ameanes to bring a contempt against the office, if it shall goe forward that who giues most shall be Authorised, yet being willing to doe my best seruice to the office did receaue an aquitance from Mr. Dodsworth for S^r^ Richard Mollineux his fee, but could not receaue it vpon that aquittal, I hauing nether Authoritie nor deputacion to receaue it with out a letter from Mr. Holmes, vpon the receate of which S^r^ Ri. promised to pay it me, which letter I had, by vertew of which letter vpon the former aquittance and myne owne I receaued the fee, which I now haue, and if the office please, as they haue called in my deputasion, soe to deliuer me in my bond or generall releace, and send it to Mr. Holmes of Chester to deliuer me, I will vpon the receate their of pay him the money, and if it please the office to tollerate or giue me leaue, by tow or three words vnder some of their handes for the dowing of funurall escutchions or the lyke, I shall labore to show my thankfullnes, and to the vtter

most of my pooer helpe forward the payment of the fees, and as ocasion shall be offered, to assist Mr. Dodsworth the best I can, not for any desert of his owne, but by the trew loue and seruice which I owe vnto the Office, thus desiring your worp to consider of the premissises. And lett me heare from you, at the returne of the Carrear or as sowne as conueniently you can, whylst the money is to be had, for if I can not receaue my bond or generall releace, I will deliuer the money to Mr. Litler that is bound with me, who will secure me. thus with my deutie and humble seruice remed to yr worp and the rest of the office I tak my leaue and will euer rest

Yor Worps to Cõmand
to his power,
LEONARD SMETHLEY.

Manchester,
September 23rd 1623.

To the Right Worth and his worthy Frend,
Sr Richard St georg Knight, King of Armes,
at his house in Houlbourn — these ðð.

Mr. LEONARD SMEDLEY to Sir RICHARD S^t^ GEORGE.

Reight worp^ll^ S^r^.

I haue receaued your letters dated the 16^th^ of Aprill, and haue beene with S^r^ Tho. Gerratt, who as I supose haith had sume euill councill, as concerning the fees, for I found him in an humore far difrint from that, I left him in, for he makes me this answer, that he will pay me none, for these reasons, first he is nether executor, nor will haue any thing to doe with his father's goods. Secondly all his fathers lands are extended, besides many other reasons he could and will alledg when ocasion shall be offred, and att Michaellmass tearme he saith he wilbe at London, and if the Office haue any thing to say vnto him, he will bee redie to answere them, but makes noe question, but through frends he will procure, and reasons he can alledg, that if he should be brought before the Lords he can quite him self from the fees, but I think that if the Office should sudainly call him vp, before he haith takne ordors with some of his fathers credetors, vnto whom he stands ingadged with him, that he would rather pay the fees, the[n] come to plead, by reason of avoyding greater inconueniences, but I leaue it to your discression, who better knowes what to dow then I can aduyse. I was alsoe with young S^r^. Ri. Molineux, as concerning the ould Lady Mollineux, hir funurall, but he made me answer that he thought, ther would be nether funurall, nor priuate hearse, erected for hir. but if their were I should know of itt, and now since my being their, he haith imployed one Deodatus Paullitt, a painter dwelling in Wiggan, an ignorant fellow that is noe worke man, to make Scutchions and other ornaments for a priuat hearse for the aforesaid Lady, which when I heard of itt, I tooke an honist sufficient man, of the towne, with me, and went to the painters house, and desired hime to lett me se the worke, which was then in hand, but he tould me I should not, before he had sett it up, which he would dow in dispyte of me, and my Athoritie, which

he would make me to show before a Judg of Assises, and bid me take heed he made me not louse myne eares, for he knew my Athoritie to be nought, and I my selfe was lyke vnto itt, for I was a cosner, and with itt, did cosne the cuntrie, with many other speeches which would be both tow dedious and unfitt to relate. such as before I neuer receaued from any man. Where vpon I acquainted the Maior of the Towne, who emediatly sent for him, and at my reqest bound [him] ouer, to answer me, before the Judg at the next assises at Lankister, for what he had said, and don, yet before I departed I offred to releace him, that bond, and giue aprobasion to what he had done, and at mine owne charges and pains reforme what ererors, he had comitted in that worke, because it was for soe worthy and noble a Gent', unto whome I was loath to giue any distast or cause of ofence, prouided that he would giue me his bond that he would not at any time hereafter entermedle with any of those busineses without my leaue, which Mr. Maior and all that heard it, thought it to be both a reasonable and honist mosion: yet he, refused it, and said he would not be bound from that kynd of work, but would doe it, for any one that would imploy him, and as he said before both in dispite of me, or any that would take my part, theirfore I desire, that it would please your wor' and the Office to take some speedie corse with him, or else prescrybe me what I shall dow in it, for I haue bound him ouer to the Assises, onely to giue satisfaction, to the contrie, where his violentt reuylings should be deuoldged, and some thing to mittegate his tongue, but when I haue him at Lankister, I know not what to doe with him, their fore it were good, that some course were takne with him in the meane time, or else that I may know from the Office what to doe with him when I haue him their. Their is alsoe another curtecie, that I desire to receaue from yo^{r} wor^{p} and the Office, which is this, their was a priuate Hearse erected in Manchester Church, for S^{r} Edmund Trafford, and the black cloath that is vpon the same, which the Clarkes of the Church doth clame as their dew, being worth about thre pounds or fiue markes,

which if I be not mistakne doth belong to the Office, which if it would please you or the Office to be stow on me, I will laboure to deserue it, or else if it belong vnto them, that I may receaue some warrantie ether from your selfe, or some of the Office to take itt, and what itt shall be praised vnto or sould for I will returne and pay att Michaellmas tearme when I come to the Office to pay those fees I haue and shall in the meantime receaue[22]; the hearse will shortly be takne downe, therfore I desier to know their resolucion and yo^{r} wor^{ps} answer, with what conuenient expedicion yo^{r} leasure will p̄mit thus with my humble deutie Rem' to yo^{r} wor^{p} and my Good Lady, with my kynd loue and seruis vnto Mr. Henrie S^{t} Georg yo^{r} Sonne and the Office in generall, I humbly take my leaue and will euer rest.

Yo^{r} worships to cō̃and
Manchester, to his power,
May 27th 1622. LEONARD SMETHLEY.

Postscript. Mr. Dodsworth rem' his loue and seruis to y^{r} wor^{p}, and haith sent you a letter hear inclosed, the answer where of, he desiers you to send vnto me, and I shall deliuer it to his hands. for I should goe in to that cuntrie at Midsumer,[23] or before if I receaue your answer. for I haue promist him to bring it with me when I come, and he will goe with me to Mr. Haggerston of Cuerdon, being

[22] "The Clarkes of the Church" were probably the warden and fellows, or rather they might, in this case, be the vicars of the parish who, with the churchwardens, had given permission for the cloth, as "an ensign of honour," to be placed in the church. The "hearse cloth," as it was called, and other similar trappings, for which no provision was made by any special law, were at the disposal of the authority by which they were admitted into the church. Neither the heralds nor the heir of the deceased had any legal claim, the cloth being the perquisite of the vicars at that time as it is now, although placed in the chapel or aisle of a private family.

[23] Probably to Hutton Grange, near Penwortham, in north-east Lancashire, where Mr. Dodsworth lived.

a gent' of his familiar acquaintance and sole executor to Mr. Butler of Rawcliff[24] an esquire of whom I ame to receaue that fees.

(Indorsed) To his Honored and worthy frend S^r^ Richard S^t^ Georg Norroy King of Armes att his house in Houlborne, a litle aboue the blew boore in London.

[24] Henry Butler of Rawcliffe, esq., died in 1622, leaving by his wife Ann, daughter of Henry Banastre of Bank, esq., a son and heir William, and three other sons. Margaret his second daughter, was the wife of William Haggerston of Haggerston, in the county of Northumberland, ancestor of the present baronet of that name.

MR. RANDALL HOLME to Sir RICHARD S^{t} GEORGE.

Right wor^{ll}

My hm̄ble duty Remembred I haue no occatyon to write vnto you sithens I receaved a letter from the offic wherearin you wished me . . . . . to S^{r} Richard Molineux into Lancashire to receave the fee and . . . . . from him I went ther S^{r} Richard promessed to paye it onely he de . . . . . a smale tyme of forbearance the which I yealded vnto, In the . . . . . tyme ther came to me Mr. Smedley wth a letter from Mr. Dodswo . . . and also his deputatyone to shew me that he was newly deputed, willing to give vp the ould deputatyon I tooke from Mr. Smedley, that he might dispose thereof as he thought fitt, the which I did not thinking but that Mr. Dodsworth would haue imployd Smedley vnder him for I will assure you that Smedley haveing a good backe and to be Countenansed would be the fittest and prove best for the offic for the good therof better then any I know of in that Countey, for after I had by yo^{r} derectyon taken vp his deputatyon and had put one in trust for that part, I layd a plot with Smedles help whe tooke great paynes and chardges which at the first must needs be soe before a thing can be settled and having begun so haue put some things in order booth for the good of the offic and Smedles better maintenance then comes Mr. Dodsworth the which I willingly gave way vnto, but I hear that Mr. Dodsworth will put of Mr. Smedley to haue no dooing vnder him and authorises other more vnskyllfull the which I feare will not be good for the Creditt of the offic Therfor lett me intreat you that as I haue found alwayes your good respect of me that you would be pleased to write to Mr. Dodsworth to make a tryall of Mr. Smedley vnder him for lanc. for the working of funerall Escochons and not so suddenly to Cashire him, for I do not fynd sutch falts in the man as was imagined for I will assure you I haue made diligent enquire what fees he hath receaved but I cannot fynd

any but those he hath acquitance from the offic he hath payd in onely sav . . . Mr. Heskets which he never denyed to paye altho he receaved but a sm . . . part therof but that was his owne falt compounding for so litle . . . his work and fee it seemeth not w^th^standing some dislike between Mr. Dodsworth and Smedley. Mr. Dodsworth sent Mr. Smedley w^th^ an acquitanc to S^r^ Richard Molineux to receave the fee, the which by the vertue of yo^r^ letter I was to haue receaved and had taken paynes therin made the Funeral Certificate and been at chardges in 2 dayes travell likewise payment promessed me, and was redy to haue gone ou̅ agean the tyme appoynted for the receat therof, but Mr. Smedley went w^th^ Mr. Dodsworth acquitance, vpon the which S^r^ Richard denyed payment vntill he had a letter from Mr. Smedley beeing ther writt to me howe the case stood. I willing to sett forward althings for the good of the offic writt to S^r^ Richard the coppy whearof is heer inclosed vpon the which S^r^ Richard payd the fee which is now safe put up in Mr. Smedleys keeping vntill he shall heer from you who to deliu̅ it vnto other to me vnto whom I take it belongeth be reason as aforesaid the which vpon the Receapt I will send speedily to you w^th^ the certificat or if it be your pleasuer that it be deliu̅ed to Mr. Dodsworth yett the fee for collecting must needs be graunted vnto me, I am sure it hath cost me aboue xxx^s^ in Ryding to manchester vpon yo^r^ . . . . . letter concerning taking vp of Smedleys deputatyon and taking pay' . . . . . amongst the partes ther and enquiring of Smedles behavor so it stands to good reason that I should haue some consideratyon now Smedle beeing dischardged from his place desyreth to have vp his bond which if it pleases yo to send to me I shall deliu̅ it him vpon the receat of the money, you writt to me that S^r^ Thom̃as Ireland[25] had payd Mr. Jeffreys fees[26] and promessed to pay me at

[25] For some account of sir Thomas Ireland, knt., see *Funeral Certificates*, p. 49, Chetham series.

[26] John Jefferys of Acton, in the county of Denbigh, esq., married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Ireland of Bewsey, in the county of Lancaster, knt., and was father of the notorious Judge Jefferys.

his coming down I went to him he protested he satisfyed the offic wth half the fee, and more he would not give to me then half of that which belonged to me I would rather haue spent x^{li} then sutch a presedent should haue beene for you know not what hurt you haue doon therin, Thus desyring to heere speedily from you that the money may be gotten out of Smedles hands I ever rest yo^{r} wor^{pps}

RANDALL HOLME.

Chester 22 of Septemb. 1623.

To the Right Wor^{ll} S^{r} Richard St george Knight King of Armes these.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Right worⁱˡ

I writt vnto you 2 moneths agoe by my sonne Willm who is yet in London vnder the hands of phisisions he dayely expected helpe that he might have brought you the letter himself the which I doubt you haue not yet receaued be reasone he is very weake, and not able to goe abrode therfore I haue sent vp my other sonne the bearer heerof of whom you shall receaue the fee and certificat of Robt Dokenfield of Dokenfield Esqr [27] and the fee for Laurance Smyth Esqr [28] which wth mutch adoe I haue gotten, the Certificat for Smyth you had the last Returns and my sonn tould it was entred I pray see it be soe also you shall receave the Certificat for John Jeffreys Esqr I doubt not but you haue receaved that fee of Sr Thomas Ireland as he promessed you the last terme, for Mrs Brooks[29] fee I haue been so dalyed wthall that it made me almost weary, for after many jeyrnes and fayr promesses as somtyme she would paye it, then desyred tyme afterwards said if Sr Thomas Ireland payd not, she hope to be freed as well as he, after the receat of your letter whearin you writt of Sr Thomas

[27] Robert, son and heir of Robert Dukenfield of Dukenfield, in the county of Chester, esq., by his wife Ellen, daughter of sir William Brereton of Brereton, knt., died 31 December 1624. He was twice married, and had issue by his first wife, Jane, daughter and coheiress of Richard Holland of Denton and Heaton, esq., twelve children; and by his second wife, Margery, daughter of Edward Holland of Heaton, esq., three sons.

[28] Lawrence, son of sir Thomas Smith of Hough and Hatherton, in the county of Chester, knt., by his wife Ann, daughter of sir William Brereton of Brereton, knt. He married Ann, daughter of sir Randle Mainwaring of Over Pevor, knt., and was succeeded by his son, sir Thomas Smith, knt., one of whose twenty-two children, Thomas Smith of Hatherton, was created a baronet in the year 1660.

[29] Thomas Brooke of Norton Priory, in the county of Chester, esq., died in the year 1622, leaving his third wife Eleanor, daughter of — Gerard, esq., his widow, and sir Richard Brooke, knt., his son and heir, who died in 1632, and whose son, Henry Brooke, was created a baronet in 1662.

Irelands consent to paye, then I sent ageane made her acquainted therwth, but then she had prepared a new trick for me, and sent me word that she thought she was not to paye it, and absolutely denyed payment saying that her husbands personall estate at the tyme of his decease was not ou̅ 300^{li} and his lands was vnder 300^{li} a year, and so the petityon should be freed.. Therupon I writt to S^{r} Richard Brook made him acquainted with his mother in laws[30] dealings vsed all the perswatyons and reasons I could, that ether he would cause his mother in law to give me content or that him self would paye it considering it was for the benefite of his posteritye to haue the certificat Inrowled in his maiestes offic of Armes, for the one of them must needs paye it, ells I must returne their contempt and contesting against the order, the which I was verey vnwilling to doe, knowing what troble and chardg the would bring themselves vnto, and in the end be forsed to paye, S^{r} Richard sent me an answear which gaue me good content, that he was verey sorry his mother had put to so great toyle and Chardges in sending so often, and said rather then the offic should be vnsatisfied he would paye it out of his own purse, and at my sonnes comeing downe from London some course should be taken to paye it, only desyred your advise and assistance if occ . . . . serued, he paying it, how he might gett it from his mother ageane, so I shall haue but litle troble more about this matter, a year agoe I writt vnto you concerning S^{r} Willm Hanmer of ffens in the County of flynt he dyed 2 years agoe which fee was promessed to be payd me by his boysterus vnthriftie heyer Willm Hanmer, who a weeke before the day of payment vpon a surfett dyed at Crecket in Salop being his wifes joynter house ther I sent and found all his goods seased vpon for ffens and other lands was enfeffed vpon frends in trust to pay S^{r} Willms debts and portyons for his yonger sonnes and daughters, this Willm dyed wthout issue so the inheritance fell to Thomas Hanmer his seacond brother, this matter being so desperate and almost past hope yet I made

[30] Stepmother.

meanes by Mr. Phillip Ouldfield[31] a honest gent my verey good friend being one of the feffies that I got Thomas then heyer to promesse to paye it, altho by a litle at a tyme as others weer payd some I haue receaued and in good hop to haue the rest, before it be longe, aganst the next returne, for I am verey loth to send vp to you pees males[32] of a fee, I receaved a letter from the offic concerning Smedley dated the 7th of May, not vntill the xviiith of the same, wthin 3 dayes after I roed into Lancashire to Manchester beeing xxx myles from Chester when I came ther I send for one Massy and Marshall booth paynters and men of indifferent goôd fatyour, I asked them how Smedley behaued him self amonge them and the gentry, the said reasonable well, I asked them why could not he gett in the fees due to the office of Armes, the said some he had which was partly by their meanes and likewise said be reason he was stranger in the country wanting acquaintance and light in the purse made him litle respected also another reasone, ther be 2 or 3 poor snaks hedge paynters, and I take it plasterers tow which when the heer of any of acoũnt to be dead the rune ther, and make escochens and hachments to put in the Church, for funeralls now adayes is almost layd away (this paltrey burning in the night spoyleth all) gent seeing these running paynters working at libertey and not supprest, thinke they may as well stand out for paying fees, when I had gotten [what] I could of them I sent for Mr. Smedley to my lodgings tould him of your discontents towards me, I beeing the meanes in procuring for him his deputation, he proving so negligent carelesse and so dishonest in exe-

[31] Philip Ouldfield, of Bradwall, in the county of Chester, and of Gray's Inn, esq., died at Chester December 15 1616, aged 75 according to his monument in St. Mary's Church. He married twice, and by his second wife Ellen, daughter of William Hanmer of Fenns, esq., and widow of John Griffith, serjeant-at-law, was father of the gentleman here named, afterwards sir Philip Ouldfield, knt. Sir Philip was a second son, and married in the year 1600, Mary, daughter and heiress of John Somerford of Somerford, esq., and died about the year 1626. (*Ormerod*, vol. iii. p. 33.)

[32] Piece meal.

cuting the same, made him acquainted [with] what you writt to me, and willed him to give me an accompt for the tyme past and told him that altho his vnhonest mynd could dispence w^th^ his concyence to keep the fees receaued and not to bring them to the offic how durst he doe it be reason of his bond, he tould me he payd into the offic xv^li^ which was for S^r^ Edmund Trafford S^r^ Alexander Barlow and Mr. howsley w^th^ their certificats, I asked for his acqitance vpon the payement but he had none, I tould him that if any weer payd the desents would be found entred in the offic, and said he had no money in his hands but Mr. Hesketts, I demaunded the same that I might returne it now by my sonne w^th^ other fees I was to send vp, the which he said he could not possibly now doe, but hath promessed me at mydsomer to vse the best meanes he can to pay it which if he doe as I think he will I will speedily send it vp I asked him the reason why he could not get in the fees, he tould me neer to the effect of the 2 paynters I took vp his deputatyon which is now in my hands and willed him to write his mynd to you the which I haue sent heerw^th^, if it please you to give him his deputatyon ageane it shall vpon notise from you be donn, If not rather then I will see the office of Armes which I w^th^ due respect honor to be thus wronged, if it please you to make a deputatyon of that County to me, I will see what I can do, I doubt not but w^th^ a litle of your assistance I shall bring the Countrey to a better conformety w^th^ good profitt to the office, onely I must entreat you to procure a warrant from the earle marshall for Pallitt and Renshaw: for the do most harm and ether sombody must be terified or ells no good will be done, it is lykely beeing served to appear the will rather enter into bond never to make any mor funerall works, for these vnskilfull fellows comytt many grose errors which in tyme will do mutch harme, if the be countenased by any gent. as few sutch but some backs the haue,[33] it weer not amysse altho the be poor to

[33] "Few sutch but some backs they have:" *i.e.*, there are few such without friends or patrons.

feele some punishment of the marshallsey,[34] lett them fall to their ordinary paynting and plastering, and not to medle w^th^ Armes. Lancashire is a great County neer twise so big as Cheshire and most of the best know me, or at the least the haue hard of me, I mean to aply[35] Smedley in our part and others in other parts, and will be redy at all tymes as occatyon shall serve to back them, I hope to make it better for Smedley then now it is for I pitty his poverty and I think he will deal honesly the which if he do not I will soone fynd him out, I am willing to take paynes in this matter altho to me ther can rise litle or no profitt be reason that if Lancashire be not reformd it will infect Cheshire as lately it begane which danger I would fayn p^r^vent, I goeing to take certificats and to demand the fee the brought me in p̃sedents of some in Lanc. that stood out and yet weer not forsed to pay, but I trust these matters shall be better looked vnto The fee for S^r^ Richard Molineux knight and baronet is not yett payd I went to demand it but S^r^ Richard was gone to London whear I take it he now is one of his gent tould me that if it weer not payd now at London into the offic, at S^r^ Richards comeing home I should haue notise to come o͂u and take the Certificat and fee, Therfor send me word whether he hath payd which if he haue it will saue me a joyrney into Lancashire, Thus w^th^ my humble duty to you^r^ Wor^pps^ remembred I ever rest you^rs^ in the best service I can
Chester May. 25.

RANDALL HOLME.

yett one thing more I must request that you wilbe pleased to procure a warrant for on[e] Robt. freere he inhabitts in Chester a Coblers sonne, but goes abrode and makes Armes whereof some of th̄e I haue gotten false anuff, and also I hear he is a contryvor of pedegrees, it weer good he weer nipt before hes graft or ells he may prove dangeress, I doubt not but if I had the wa͂rant to serve

[34] Prison.
[35] Employ.

him, he would enter into bound not ever after to medl w^th^ this element.

To the Right Wor^ll^ S^r^ Richard S^t^ georg knight norrey king of Armes.[36] these give

[36] For a biographical notice of sir Richard st. George, knt., see the Introduction to the *Heraldic Visitation of Lancashire* in the year 1613, pp. xii—xiv., Chetham series. He died 17 May 1635.

The Knight's bones are dust
And his good sword rust,
His soul is with the saints, I trust.

Coleridge.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Chester the 2 Aprell, 1632.

Right wor^{ll}

After my loue and seruice to you tendered, theis are to certifie you that agayne I may be recertified of your resolutions consideringe the fee of my lord Viscount Killmorrey[37] to whom shortly after his fathers death I did resort to demant the fee for the registring of his descent who^{s} answare was to take deliberation a while conserning the same, in which season he sliped to london and at his returne I did solicite him agayn about it for nothing eles he is mynded to doe no not so much as a playne hearse or escution to put in the church for his father at all, he then tould me how Mr. Somersett[38] had byn with him conserning the same and also his resolute answare to him that he saw no reason for payment at all thereof, neither would pay any, only as a gratuety. If you pleased to accept of it he would give you x^{li} otherwise non at all, get it how you can, w^{ch} obstinacy of his causeth me to write to know your pleasures herin ere my coming vp w^{ch} will be shortly wthin this 3 weeks therefore I pray you send

[37] The father of Lord Kilmorey was Robert Nedham, esq., of Shaventon or Shenton Hall, in the county of Salop, sheriff of the county 6, 28 and 37 Elizabeth, and who married Frances, daughter of sir Edward Aston of Tixall, in the county of Stafford, knt. Elinour, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Dutton of Dutton, esq., in the county of Chester, married first, in 1607, sir Gilbert Gerard, son and heir of Thomas lord Gerard. After his death, in 1622, lady Gerard married sir Robert Nedham of Shenton, knt., sheriff of Salop in 1606, who died in 1653, created viscount Kilmorey, 18 April 1625, being succeeded by his son Charles, viscount Kilmorey (see sir Peter Leycester's *History*, p. 259), whose descendant and representative was created earl of Kilmorey 12 January 1822, all in the peerage of Ireland.

[38] Mr. John Philipott appointed Somerset Herald about 1624, greatly trusted by Camden and sir Richard st. George as their deputy or marshal in the visitations, died in 1645. (See Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, p. 245.)

me a speedy answare herof whither I shall take it or no of him for I have ꝑmissed him an answare ere my coming vp to be returned from you yf you knew his nature so well as I you would not refuse it rather then haue nothing at all and if this be not taken while he is in his humor non can preuayle wth him if he onst gaynsay it as also the foule ꝑsident that will run shortly ouer all our cuntrey and neuer looke herafter to haue any out of theis pts if he pay nothing and so sleight it off thus I must confesse it were in respect of ꝑsident, better to haue nothing at̃ all but get a better ꝑsident althoge but a small ꝑsent of sauor, then noe smell at all. Consider of it the matter lyeth on bleading all this season & I doubt if you take not this profered mite the temple of his harte will shortly close her dores of all beneuolence thus onst more desiring speedy answare I comitt you to the guiding of the all guiding ꝑseruer & rest your worshipps louing frend to comand.

RANDLE HOLME, Jun.

To the Right wor^{ll} & wor^{ll} the kinges and hearalds of
Armes this be delivered wth speed.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

To the Right worll the kings of Armes the worll hearalds and to the rest of the offic of Armes.

Whearas I haue receaued vpon the xxviiith of this prsent November 2 seuerall letters dated the xixth of the same the on from Sr Richard St George kt Norroy the other from Mr Henry St Georg Richmond in the which it seemeth I am taxed for solemnizing the funerall of Baronet fitton[39] and also in takeing a fee of x peeses in the name of the offic, and for apparant proof therof, the lady of the saide defunct, being now in Londone doth aver the same, I deny them both, first ther was no funerall solomnized, nether any fee for the offic by me or any for me ether demānded nor receaued. But the trewth is, I beeing in London in May last at which tyme Baronett fitton dyed, my sonne the bearer heerof hearing the body was buried obscurly and that ther would be no funerall, and further hearing that some Country paynters should make his achieffments to put vp in the Church, he repayred thether, and had speech wth the said lady concerning the same, she offring xli for the workeing of the said achieffments, my sonne tould her that would not pay for the stuff, and for that tyme

[39] Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth, in the county of Chester, born 3 December 1572, son and heir of sir Edward Fitton, knt. Lord President of Munster, by his wife Alice, daughter and sole heiress of John Holcroft of Holcroft, in the county of Lancaster, esq. He succeeded his father in the year 1606, and was created a Baronet in the year 1617. He married Ann, daughter and coheiress of James Barrett of Tenby, in the county of Pembroke, whose will is dated 31 January 1643-4. (*Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, vol. iii, p. 190.) Dying on the 6 May 1619, sir Edward was succeeded by his only son sir Edward Fitton, who died without surviving issue by either of his wives in August 1643, when the baronetcy became extinct. Armes of Fitton of Gawsworth, argent on a bend azure three garbs or. Over the door of the old hall are the family arms with sixteen quarterings sculptured in 1570 with the motto in a garter—"*Fit onus leve.*"

broke of w^th^out any agreement, then afterwards one of her men came and wished him to take that which she offred or ells she would send for some paynter to her howse and ther worke them as her father in llawes S^r^ Edward fittons were, and it would not lye her in past viii^li^ my sonne tould them he would not worke for nothing and so left them, about a week after I came from London on of the ladys men came to Chester and tould me in the heering of this bearer, that if I would not take a xi^li^, being xx^s^ more then was offred before, some others should do them, I seeing her resolutyone, was content to doe them, altho I gott nothing by them, rather then any Country paynter should worke them in her howse, which would be a fowle presedent, hoping some course will be taken to p^r^vent sutch fellows, the worke being done I sent this bearer w^th^ them to the lady, she vewed them and caused them to be put vp in the Church, and gave him then just x peeces for the same as was agreed vpon. Now vnderstanding that the ladye is in Londone I haue sent my sonne this bearer purposly altho it be a foule wynters joyrney and chardgable to me, that he may justify this vpon his oth if ocatyone require

Also I am chardged that I cannot be ignorant of the order of the Comyssioners for the offic of Earle marshall and also that I haue a Coppy therof.

It is trewe I knowe that ther is sutch an order it was red vnto me by M^r^ Henry St George in the p^r^sence of S^r^ Richard his father, who did not onely promesse me a Coppy therof but also to be a meanes to the offic to graunt me a deputatyone I giveing my bound for performanc therof as other deputat did, S^r^ Willm Segar[40] S^r^ Richard St georg and some others in the offic hath knowne me to be an antyent practytioner of Armory and was sworne servant to the princ. I haue labored heere to mantayne the honor of the offic of Armes & for their profitt as it is well

[40] Sir William Segar, knighted in 1616, appointed Somerset Herald 1588-9, norroy 1593, garter 1603. He died in 1633, and was buried in the chancel of Richmond church in Surrey. In 1602 he published in folio his "Honor, Civil and Military," and left behind him voluminous and accurate genealogies.

knowne among our gentry in these parts I trust none can justly chardg me but that I haue delt honestly carefully and trewly, in every thinge whearin I haue beene imployed

But nowe to answear the last obiectyons that is that I had a Coppy of the order, beleeue me I had none as yett, I tould S^r^ Richard and M^r^ Henry St georg of the obscur buryall of S^r^ Thomas Hanmer[41] who dyed sithens the order was made, I desyred them to haue order from the offic that I might enter the descent and call for the fee due to the offic who promessed me that I should haue derectyon p^r^sently sent me from the offic but non came, in July last I spake w^th^ S^r^ Richard in Cambridgshire and tould him I lost tyme bereason I had not authorytei from the offic to call for the fees, and if I mistake not my self I tould him of the obscure buryall of Baronet fitton, he promessed me p^r^sently after he came to Londone I should hau derectyon from the offic, I writt to S^r^ Richard in the begining of October of the obscure buriall of Richard Grosvenor of Eaton[42] neer Chester Esq^r^. that I could not enter the descent nor call for

[41] Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, M.P. for the county of Flint, was honoured with knighthood at Whitehall 23 July 1603 previous to the King's coronation. He married, first, Lady Anne Talbot, daughter of John earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he had an only daughter, who died an infant. Sir Thomas married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of sir Thomas Mostyn, knt., and by that lady had John, his heir, created a baronet 8 July 1620. Sir Thomas Hanmer died 18 April 1619. The title expired in 1746 on the death of sir Thomas Hanmer, M.P., the fourth baronet, who had been distinguished in the literary and political world, having published in 1744 a fine edition of Shakspeare's plays, and having been elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1712. Dr. Johnson refers to him in the following couplet:

> Illustrious age! how bright thy glories shone
> When Hanmer fill'd the chair, and Anne the throne.

Sir John Hanmer, the third baronet of the creation of 1774, was created baron Hanmer of Hanmer in the peerage of Great Britain in 1872.

[42] Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, esq., high sheriff of Cheshire in 1602, married Christian, daughter of sir Richard Brooke of Norton Priory, knt., and dying in 1619 was succeeded by his son, sir Richard, created a baronet 23 February 1621-2, being the fourteenth in descent from Gilbert le Grosvenor, the companion in arms of William the Conqueror.

the fee vntill I had derectyon from them for altho I hard the order Red, I doe not remember how mutch the fees weer which ought to be payd, If I did knowe what the fees weer, howe can I call for them haveing no authoryte, the which if I had had I would not onely haue called to the lady fitton but to the rest, Ther is now lately dead and buryed obscurely Raff Egerton of Ridley[43] in the County of Chester Esq^r^, he dyed at Stoke in the County of Salop and was buryed at Bunbury in the County of Chester amongst his ancesters The deputy for the offic of Armes for Salop̃ sent to demaund the fee be reason he dyed in that County, it was denyed to be payd vnto him till S^r^ Richard Egerton the defuncts heyer had spoken w^th^ me, S^r^ Richard came to Chester 4 dayes before the date heerof and tould me that if any such fee weer due, he would rather paye it in Cheshire and to haue the descent entread in the Cheshire book, and not in a book of a forren County I tould him ther was a fee due to the offic of Armes by an order sett downe by the Commissyners for the offic of Earle marshall of England vnder their hands and seales by expresse com̃aund from his ma^tie^ I desyr to be resolved in which County it shall be entred, for w^t^hout you^r^ derectyons I cannot answear him, I tould him I expected a deputatyon from you w^th^ order to receave the fees for you and to enter the descent of the defunct, the which I desyr by this bearer my sonne I may haue, and if it please you^r^ wor^pps^ to take his bond w^th^ some other of my frends w^th^ him, till my comeing vp in Ester terme, then I will enter into bonds my self for performance of those matters you put me in trust, I hope so to behaue my self in the p^r^messes which will be

[43] Ralph, son of sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, knt., by his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, esq., died 17 November 1619. He was twice married. By his first wife, Barbara Holford, he had sir Richard Egerton, his heir, whose son Richard was aged 16 in 1619, and by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Warburton of Arley, esq., he had Peter Egerton of Shawe, in the county of Lancaster, aged 27 in 1619. Sir Thomas Egerton, the lord chancellor Ellesmere, was the illegitimate brother of Ralph Egerton, named in the text.

to all your Contents, Thus craveing pardon for so tedious a letter, I ever rest your worpps in my best servisses

RANDALL HOLME.

Chester the last daye
of November.

Indorsed—A letter from Randall Holme to the office of Armes.

THE

Easter Rolls of Whalley

IN THE YEARS

1552 AND 1553.

FROM THE ORIGINALS AT STONYHURST.

EDITED BY

THE REV. CANON RAINES, M.A., F.S.A.,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.LXXV.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following Easter Rolls of the Parish of Whalley in the 6 and 7 of Edward VI., consist of ten leaves, being apparently a roll of paper with writing on both sides and now carefully preserved by being pasted in a folio manuscript volume, containing *Notes of Capitular Visitations of the exempt Jurisdiction of the Abbot and Convent of B. V. M. of Whalley*, from A.D. 1500 to 1538, which is in the library at Stonyhurst. The conventual jurisdiction embraced the royal forests of Pendle, Trawden, Rossendale, Bowland and Blackburnshire; and the minor offences committed against good morals and the laws of the Church, as well as the subtraction of tithes and the withholding of Easter dues, were formally investigated by a jury of laymen, who assembled several times in the year, apparently as occasion served, either in the consistory within the parish church of Whalley or in the chapel of St. Michael within the castle of Clitheroe. A commissary was appointed by the abbot and convent, and he seems to have been armed with the power of summoning individuals to appear before him charged with fraudulent or immoral acts; and proctors, who were

clerks in some of the orders of the Church, were employed to defend the accused, if the case admitted of defence, and sometimes, it may be inferred, when it did not. Various other incidental cases and suits were brought before this court, and on conviction, after evidence, penance, restitution, and pecuniary fines were enjoined; but there was no rigour, nor much of the ancient discipline enforced. There is great similarity, as might have been expected, in all these cases, and the verdicts are in most instances the same. The commissary was Christopher Smith, the last *prior* of the abbey, "aged upwards of four-score years" (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 489), when he was buried in Whalley church, 5 July 1539. (*Reg. Book.*) With his death the court and its jurisdiction probably ceased to exist, as the dissolution of the abbey was at hand. These Rolls were prepared almost immediately after that event by the new masters. The abbot and convent of Whalley had been endowed *inter alia* with the rectorial and vicarial tithes of the whole parish as well as with the Easter dues. These latter are named as early as the year 1395, and continued to be paid by the parishioners until the dissolution, when they became vested in the crown. By a deed of exchange ten years afterwards (1547) between Edward VI. and archbishop Cranmer the appropriate rectories of Whalley, Blackburn and Rochdale, with their chapels, were conveyed to the see of Canterbury, much to its disadvantage, and the vicarage of Whalley and its filial dependencies were

abandoned to poverty; but in the year 1688 they received, as Dr. Whitaker observes, "a noble and most judicious augmentation, by a grant of the whole Easter roll and surplice fees," from archbishop Juxon, on the renewal of a lease of the tithes. At that time sir Ralph Assheton, the lessee, valued the Easter roll at 120*l.*, but it was proved to fall considerably short of that sum. The several items payable are exactly contained in an inquisition of survey taken by Roger Nowell of Read esq. and others, A.D. 1616. A small money payment seems to have been made by each parishioner at Easter as well as a commuted payment for small tithe. (*Hist. Whalley*, pp. 131, 149, 3rd ed.) It is not unworthy of remark that some of the ancient, as well as modern, parishioners of Whalley had imperfect views on the subject of sacrilege. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxii, p. 489.) We learn from these Rolls the exact number of householders in the village of Whalley and in each of its hamlets at the time of the dissolution of the abbey.

The Easte' Role of Whalley in the Sext yere of the reigne of Kyng edward the sext.

Whalley.

IHON bradill	xii^{d}
Ux Rychard crombock	xii^{d}
Ux Rychard crauen	ii^{s} vj^{d}
James Wodd	xii^{d}
George Shuttilworth	ii^{s} vi^{d}
James chooe	ix^{d} ca
James Grenefild cũ fill.	x^{d}
Robert Chatburn	v^{d}
Ux Thomas chattburn cũ fill.	x^{d}
Ux Raffe moorton cũ fill.	xiiii^{d}
Xp̃offer thorneb^{r} cũ fill.	v^{d} ob̃
Lawrence hey	v^{d}
Ihon forst	vi^{d} ob̃
Ihon cowp	ii^{s}
Robert Lawe	iii^{s}
Henry Lawe	iiii^{d}
Xp̃offer Smyth	xx^{d}
Henry ryeley	x^{d}
Willm̃ dobson	
Robert dobson	
Edward wawen	ix^{d} ob̃
Ux James myddilton cũ fill.	ix^{d} ob̃
Richard carney	xiii^{d} ob̃

Ux. Edward Stanworth	...	...	j^{d}
Thomas mytton	...	...	ii^{d}
Margarett wylson	...	...	ii^{d}
Ux. Richard crauen cũ fill.		...	...
Rog gregson	...	...	...
Willm̃ craven	...	...	v^{d}
Thomas forst cũ fill.	...	...	v^{d}
Ux Rog crauen cũ fill.	...	...	v^{d}
Ihon pereson	...	...	v^{d}
Ux Ihon browne	...	...	ii^{s}
Thomas crauen	...	...	v^{d}
Edmund turn	..	...	iiii^{d} ob̃
Ryc hyndle	...	...	vi^{d} ob̃
thomas lickas	...	...	iiii^{d}
James jhonson	...	...	...
Ryc hodgeson	...	...	iiii^{d} ob̃
Ryc graueson	...	...	iiii^{d}
James holk^{r}	...	...	iiii^{d} ob̃
. . . . . cartmell	...	...	iiii^{d}
. . illm̃ fforst	...	...	v^{d} ob̃
. . ry bradill	...	...	vi^{d}
. . . . . webster	...	...	iiii^{d}
. . . . .	...	...	v^{d}
. . . . .	...	...	iii^{d}
. . . . .	...	...	v^{d}

Padyham.

IHON Kockshote sen cũ fill.	...	...	viii^{d}
Xp̃offer bawdwen	...	...	viii^{d}
Ihon Kockshote jun.	...	...	vi^{d}
George fletch^{r}	...	...	vi^{d}
Adam horwich	...	...	vi^{d}
Rychard barrō cũ fill.	...	...	ix^{d}
Robert whypp	...	...	vi^{d}

Willm̃ Whytehead	...	...	vii^{d} ob̃
Ux̄ Willm̃ fawsett	...	...	iii^{d}
Franc^{s} webst̄ cu. Ryc.	...	...	xv^{d}
Laurence Whytak^{r} Ju.	...	...	x^{d}
Lyonel whypp	...	...	vi^{d}
Henry Shorrocke	...	...	xii^{d}
Thomas willasill	...	...	-
Ihon Denbye	...	...	vi^{d}
Iohn Yngh^{m}	...	...	x^{d} ob̃
Ellis robinson	...	...	iii^{d}
Nycholas halsted	...	...	xiii^{d} ob̃
Ihon tatersall	...	...	x^{d} ob̃
Xp̃offer Deconson	...	...	xiii^{d} ob̃
Isabell cũliff	...	...	iiii^{d}
lavrence houghton	...	...	
Iohn hogeson	...	...	viii^{d}
Xp̃offer cronkeshay	...	...	
Ux̄ Robert ballard	...	...	
Ux̄ henry kockshote	...	...	
Robert kocksehote	...	...	
James Wilkynson	...	...	
Ric. marshall cũ Ihon	...	...	vii^{d}
Jane Sclat̄	...	...	
Ryc. Wilkinson	...	...	
. . . . . Hancoke	...	...	
. . . . . hyndle	...	...	

Standen.

GILIS colthurst	...	...	iiii^{s} iiii^{d}
James aspenaughe		...	ii^{s} ix^{d} ob̃
Ryc. turnor	...	...	xii^{d} ob̃
Ux. Ihon felden	...	...	xi^{d}
Willm̃ ffarrand	...	...	xxi^{d}

Sm^{a} x^{s} x^{d}

Hey Houses.

UX^{9} Iohn halyday	...	...	...	x^{d} ob̃
geffrey filden cũ fill.		...	...	xvii^{d} ob̃
Kychard Radcliff	...	...	...	xi^{d}
Ryc. fort	...	...	...	vii^{d} ob̃
Nycholas grymesha	...	...	...	xiii^{d}
Willm̃ halyda	. .	...	...	x^{d}
Willm̃ Stones	...	...	...	viii^{d}
Edward nowell	...	...	...	viii^{d} ob̃
Rychard halyday	...	...	...	xii^{d}
Robert sterkey	...	...	...	vii^{d} ob̃

Sm^{a} viii^{s} ix^{d} ob̃

Loer Hygham.

NYCHOLAS hancocke		...	...	ii^{s} iii^{d} ob̃
..... bothemā	...	...	...	viii^{d}
... eant smyth	...	...	...	vii^{d} ob̃
..... banest	...	...	...	vi^{d} ob̃
.... r smethees	...	...	...	viii^{d} ob̃

Sm̃^{a} iiii^{s} ix^{d}

... vest Cloyse.

....

Hapton.

THOMAS ryeley	..	...	...	xxii^{d}
Myles clayton	...	...	...	xvii^{d}
Omffrey pollard	...	...	...	xiiii^{d}
Hugh Clayton	...	...	...	xii^{d}
Ihon Willson	...	...	...	xiiii^{d} ob̃
Robert whytehead	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Ihon Horwich	...	...	...	viiii^{d} ob̃

Edward Birtwisill	...	...	...	xvi^{d} ob̃
Ihon Woade	...	...	...	
Edward Robert	...	...	...	viii^{d}
Willm̃ Robertshay	...	...	...	xiii^{d}
Ux̃ George Pollard cũ fil.		...	...	xi^{d} ob̃
George Yate cũ m̃re	...	...	...	xvi^{d} ob̃
Willm̃ Clayton	...	...	...	x^{d}
Edmund robert	...	...	...	
James habringham	...	...	...	ii^{d}
Olyu̅ bertwisill	...	...	...	xx^{d} ob̃
Ihon Hey	...	...	...	viii^{d} ob̃
George Wilkinson cũ m̃re		...	...	x^{d}
James bothe	...	...	...	ix^{d}
James halstid	...	...	...	xv^{d}
Henry Yate	...	...	...	xii^{d} ob̃
Robert Wilkinson	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Robert habryiam	...	...	...	xvi^{d}
Thomas stopper	...	...	...	vii^{s} ii^{d}
Hugh Yate	...	...	...	
Ihon birtwisill	...	...	...	
Henry ryeley	...	...	...	
henry wilkinson	...	...	...	
Ellin shirlak^{r}	...	...	...	

Sm^{a} xxvs & . . . .

Symonston.

[6 E. VI.]

UX. Laurence Starkey		...	...	xi^{d}
Geffrey Hyndle		...	...	ix^{d}
Barnard Shuttillworth	...	...	...	vii^{d} ob̃
Edmund Yngh^{a}m	...	...	...	
Barnard H'graue	...	...	...	x^{d}
Ux̃ Henry Saig̃	...	...	...	
Edmund Kockeshote cũ m̃re		...	...	xiii^{d}

thomas whytakr sen	...	...	...	xid
Ux James Lonisdale	...	...	...	xiiid ob
Xpoffr Whytakr	...	...	...	xd
Ryc. Sclat	...	...	..	viiid ob
Ux. Edward robert cũ fil.		...	...	xd ob
Ux Willm saig	...	...	...	ixd
Thomas Whytakr Ju.	...	...	...	ixd
Robert Hrgreve	...	...	...	xvid
Edward Saig	...	...	...	ixd
Ihon Pollard Ju.	...	...	...	id
Laurence Saig	...	...	...	
Thomas Lonisdale	...	...	...	
Myles Whytakr	...	...	...	
Richard . . onckshay	...	...	...	
Ryc. grimsha	...	...	...	
. . . . .	...	...	...	

Suma xvs lxd

Penulton.

[6 E. VI.]

UX. Iohn Smyth	...	...	...	xiiid
Mrgret Ots	...	...	...	iiiid
Ux. Ihon Whytehead	...	...	...	ixd
Robert Whipp	...	...	...	xd
Robert Mrsdene	...	...	...	xiiid
Thomas Hogeson	...	...	...	viiid
Ihon Hogeson	...	...	...	vid
Vx Edmund Hogeson	...	...	...	iiiid
Ryc. tinckenele	...	...	...	xvd
Thomas Choeson	...	...	...	viiid
Willm houghton	...	...	...	xiid
Willm Sidgreve	...	...	...	xid ob
Robert Caryar	...	...	...	xd ob
Ux Ihon grene	...	...	...	iiid ob

Ux Willm̃ sell^{r}	...	...	x^{d}
Ihon bowk^{r}	...	...	xiii^{d} ob̃
Ihon Southworth	...	...	xviii^{d}
James Alth^{a}m	...	...	vi^{d} ob̃
Ihon farrand	...	...	vii^{d} ob̃
Henry rossall	...	...	iiii^{d}
Rychard Wodd	...	...	xii^{d}
Willm̃ bowk^{r}	...	...	x^{d}
Lyonell Woulton	...	...	v^{d}
Willm̃ Whytak^{r}	...	...	vii^{d} ob̃
Ux. Willm̃ carryar	...	...	v^{d} ob̃
..... hogeson	...	...	iii^{d} ob̃
.....	...	...	i^{d}
.....	...	...	xi^{d}
.....	...	...	vi^{d}
..... turk	...	...	
.... nald wont	...	...	x^{d}
..... greves	...	...	xi^{d} ob̃
	.....	^{s} vii^{d}	

Lyttle Aytton.

GILES Hamaunt cũ m̃re	...	...	xxi^{d}
Ux Edward colthurst	...	...	viii^{d}
Ihon lee	...	...	xvii^{d} ob̃
Ryc. dodgeson	...	...	x^{d}
X^{p}off^{r} Sell^{r}	...	...	ix^{d} ob̃
Vx. Ryc whytak^{r}	...	...	ii^{s}
Robert Smythe	...	...	vii^{d}

Wyswall.

FRANCIS Paslaw	...	...	xiiii^{d}
Ux Ihon Lawe	...	...	xii^{d} ob̃
Ux Ihon Woulton	...	...	xvi^{d} ob̃

Robert Lawson	...	...	...	xv^{d}
Ux^{o} Gilis grene	...	...	...	vii^{d}
Robert Law Ju.	...	...	...	xvii^{d}
Thomas Wadington	...	...	...	xvii^{d} ob̄
George hanson	...	...	...	xv^{d}
Ux. Edmund cowop̄	...	...	...	v^{d}
Ihon Hyndle	...	...	...	vii^{d}
Thomas Law	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Ux^{o} Willm̄ Sell^{r}	...	...	...	iiii^{d} ob̄
Willm̄ grene cū m̄re	...	...	...	
Willm̄ derwyn	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	
Ux^{o} Ihon Dobson cū fill.		...	...	xvi^{d} ob̄
Arthur wodd	...	...	...	ix^{d}
Rychard Pattfild	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Ihon wod	...	...	...	viii^{d}
Vx^{o} Ryc. Dewhurst	...	...	...	xi^{d} ob̄
Vx^{o} Willm̄ leghe	...	...	...	iii^{d}
Xp̄offer Sell^{r}	...	...	...	viii^{d}
Ux^{o} Henry Law	...	...	...	ix^{d}
Willm̄ law jun.	...	...	...	xiii^{d} ob̄
Xp̄offer coke cū patre	...	...	...	x^{d}
Ihon deant	...	...	...	ii^{d}
Willm̄ Law sen.	...	...	...	v^{d} ob̄
Ihon blagburne	...	...	...	vi^{d} ob̄
Ihon rychardson	...	...	...	iiii^{d} ob̄
George Huncote cū m̄re		...	...	xii^{d} ob̄
Laurence high^{a}m	...	...	...	iiii^{d}
Robert Lany^{o}an	...	...	...	vi^{d} ob̄
Rychard Grene	...	...	...	v^{d} ob̄

Sm^{a} xxxi^{s} x^{d}

Reyde.

ROGER Nowell armig^{r}	...	...	...	iiii^{s} viii^{d} ob̄
Ihon holk^{r}	...	...	...	
Ux. Thomas Sell^{r}	...	...	...	xiiii^{d} ob̄
Ux^{r} Edward Yng^{a}m	...	...	...	xii^{d}
Vx^{r} Xp̄off^{r} Dugdale	...	...	...	vii^{d} ob̄
..... Holk^{r}	...	...	...	viii^{d} ob̄
.....nesworth	...	...	...	vi^{d}
.....ley	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	

Over Hygham.

HUGH Moore	...	...	...	xiii^{d}
Ux^{r} Ihon Moore cū fill.	...		...	xv^{d}
Xp̄off^{r} moore	...	...	...	xiii^{d} ob̄
George hargreves	...	...	...	
Vx^{r} Rychard hargreves cū fil.	...		...	vii^{d} ob̄
Rauffe hargreves	...	...	...	ix^{d}
Vx^{r} Robert hargreves	...	...	...	x^{d}
Edward hargreves Jun̄	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Edward hargreves Sen̄	...	...	...	xii^{d}
Ux^{r} Lawrence hitchinson		...	...	
Ihon hargreves sen̄	...	...	...	xii^{d}
Edmond Emott	...	...	...	
James hargreves sen̄	...	...	...	
Hugh hargreves	..	...	...	
James hargreves jun̄	...	...	...	xii^{d}
Ihon hargreves sen.	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Ux^{r} Robert Wytak^{r}	...	...	...	

Sm^{a} ix^{s} ix^{d}

The Easter Rolle of Whalley made in the vii yere of the Reigne of Kyng Edward the sixt.

Whalley.

IOHN Braddell	xii^{d}
Ux Ric. crombocke	viii^{d} ob̄
Ux. Ric. craven	ii^{s} xi^{d}
James Woode	xi^{d}
George Shotilworth	ii^{s} vi^{d}
James Choe	viii^{d}
James Grenefild cũ fill.	xii^{d}
Robert chatborne	vii^{d}
Ux. Thōs chatborne	ix^{d} ob̄
Ux. Raffe murton cũ fill.	xv^{d} ob̄
Xp̄offer thorneper	xii^{d}
Laurence hey	v^{d} ob̄
Ihon forster	v^{d}
Ihon cowp	ii^{s}
Robert lawe	iii^{s}
Henr̄ Lawe	v^{d} ob̄
Xp̄offer smyth	xx^{d}
Vx Henry ryeley	xv^{d} ob̄
Willm̄ dobson	xvi^{d} ob̄
Robert dobson	xii^{d} ob̄
Percivall pereson	v^{d}
Willm̄ Claton	xx^{d}
Henry holcar	x^{d}
Ux John holker	x^{d}

Willm̃ latas	...	...	...	iiii^{d}
Ux̃ thom. holden	...	...	...	vi^{d} ob̃
Robert Sagher	...	...	...	^{d} ob̃
Peter degne	...	...	...	^{d} ob̃
John gregson	...	...	...	
James lowe	...	...	...	
.... les	...	...	...	
Edward craven	...	...	...	
Vx̃ Iames Myddilton cũ fil.		...	...	
ryc. carny	...	...	...	iiii^{d}
Vx̃ Edward stanwarth	...	...	...	i^{d}
Thomas mytton	...	...	...	ii^{d}
Margaret wilson	...	...	...	ii^{d}
Willm̃ craven	...	...	...	iiii^{d} ob̃
Ux̃ thõas forster	...	...	...	v^{d}
Vx̃ nyc. craven	...	...	...	iii^{d}
John pereson	...	...	...	iii^{d}
Vx̃ Iohn broune	...	...	...	ii^{d} ob̃
Thomas craven	...	...	...	v^{d} ob̃
Edmund turñ	...	...	...	viii^{d}
Ric. hindle	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Thomas Lycas	...	...	...	iiii^{d}
James Johnson	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Ric. hodgeson	...	...	...	iiii^{d} ob̃
Ric. graveson	...	...	...	iiii^{d} ob̃
James holk^{r}	...	...	...	iii^{d} ob̃
John Cartmell &	...	...	...	
Willm̃ forster	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Henr̃ Bradell	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Robert Wolfenden	...	...	...	iiii^{d} ob̃
Willm̃ m'cer	...	...	...	viii^{d} ob̃
Seth Pereson	...	...	...	iii^{d} ob̃
Willm̃ cowpe	...	...	...	v^{d} ob̃
Thomas lawe junñ	...	...	...	i^{d} ob̃

Ric. forst	...	...	...	iiii^{d}
Iohn Brown cũ m̃re	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Robert Sharplus	...	...	...	
		Sm^{a} L^{s}		

Padiham.

[A° VII r. E. VI.]

x^{d}	VX^{9} Henry Wytaker	...	...	
xvi^{d}	Laurens Whitaker sen		...	
ix^{d} ob	Hugh Shotilworth	...	...	
viii^{d}	John Hey	...	...	
	Edmund nutt	...	...	
ii^{d} ob	Vx Wilm̃ Hodgeson	...	...	
vii^{d} ob	Xp̃o. Robinson cũ m̃re	...	...	xiii^{d}
vi^{d}	John Wilkinson	...	...	vii^{d}
ix^{d}	Robert Houghton cũ m̃re		...	x^{d}
x^{d} ob	Henri Birtwisill	...	...	x^{d}
vi^{d}	Henry Dodgeson	...	...	ix^{d}
vi^{d}	Ric. Ballard	...	...	v^{d}
	Lawrens cockeshott	...	...	vi^{d}
	Vx Nycholas forster	...	...	
xi^{d}	Xp̃offer Dodgeson cũ m̃re		...	xvi^{d}
iiii^{d}	Vx Willm̃ Wallshame	...	...	vi^{d}
	John Aspeden	...	...	
v^{d}	Giles Slat	...	...	iii^{d}
ix^{d}	Willm̃ nowell	...	...	viii^{d}
x^{d}	Vx Thõas m^{r}shall	...	...	x^{d} ob
	Robert Dodgeson	...	...	vi^{d}
vii^{d}	Thõas whippe	...	...	viii^{d}
vi^{d}	Ric. Shenfild	...	...	
xi^{d}	Jamys Willk	...	...	
ix^{d}	John	...	...	
	.....	...	...	
	.....	...	...	

.....	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...

Hapton.

vi^{s}	Edward Asheton (demysed)	...	v^{s}
x^{d}	Thomas Reley	... ...	
xiii^{d}	Miles Clayton	... ...	
xi^{d}	Omfrey pollard	... ...	
xii^{d} ob̄	Hugh clayton	... ...	
xv^{d}	John Willson	... ...	
viii^{d} ob̄	Robert Whitehed	... ...	
ix^{d}	George horwiche cũ m̃re	...	
xx^{d}	Edmond birtwisell	... ...	
	John woode	... ...	
ix^{d} ob̄	Edward Roberts	... ...	
xii^{d}	Willm̃ Robertshawe	... ...	
xviii^{d} ob̄	Ux̄ George pollard cũ fil.	...	
xvi^{d} ob̄	George Yate cũ m̃re	... ...	
x^{d}	Willm̃ clayton	... ...	
x^{d}	Edmonde Robert	... ...	
ii^{d}	James Habrinjame	... ...	
xviii^{d} ob̄	Olyv̄ Birtwisill	... ...	
xi^{d}	John Hey	... ...	
vi^{d}	Thomas Wilkynson cũ m̃re	...	
xii^{d}	James Bothe	... . .	
xix^{d} ob̄	James Halstid	... ...	
	Henry Yate	... ...	xii^{d}
	. . bert Wilkynson	... ...	vi^{d}
	.... injame	... ...	
	.....	... ...	
	.....	... ...	
	.....	... ...	

Lyttill Aytton.

GILES Hammond cũ m̃re	...	...	...	
.... Edward Colthurst	...	...	...	
.....lee	...	...	...	
..... dodgeson	...	...	...	
Thomas sonkey	...	...	...	x[d]
.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	

Penulton.

[7 E. VI.]

UX[9] John Smyth	...	...	...	
Margaret Otes	...	..	...	
Ux[r] Iohn Whitehed	...	...	...	
Robert Whippe	...	...	...	
Robert Marsden	...	...	...	
Thomas Hodgeson	...	...	...	x[d]
Iohn Hodgeson	...	...	...	
Ux[r] Edmund Hodgeson		...	...	
Ric[d] tyncknell	...	...	...	x[d]
Willm̃ Avensen	...	...	...	x[d]
Willm̃ houghton	...	...	...	x[d]
Robert cariar	...	...	...	x[d]
Ux[r] Iohn Grene	...	...	...	iii[d]
Ux[r] Willm̃ Sell[r]	...	...	...	vi[d]
Iohn Bowk[r]	...	...	...	vii[d]
Iohn Sothworth	...	...	...	x[d]
Iames Allth[a]m	...	...	...	xii[d]
Iohn farrand	...	...	...	xii[d]
Henry Rossall	...	...	...	iiii[d]
Ric[d] Wode	...	...	...	xii[d]
Willm̃ Bowker	...	...	...	viii[d]
Lyonell Woulton	...	...	...	v[d]

Willm̃ Whytakr ... ...
Ux̄ Willm̃ coore ... ...
James Hodgeson ... ...
Oliver Whippe ... ...

Symonston.

[7 E. VI.]

UXo Laurence Starky ... ... viiid
Geffrey Hyndle ... ... xd
Barnard Shothilworth ... ... viiid ob̃
Edmund Yygham ... ...
Barnard Hogreves ... ... xiiid
Edmund Cockeshot cũ m̃re ... ... xiiid
Thomas Whytaker sen̄ ... ... xvd
Ux̄ Iames Londisdale ... ... xid
Ux̄ Xp̃offer Whitakr ... ... xiiid
Ux̄ Ric. Slat̄ ... ... viiid
Ux. Edward Robert cũ fill. ... ... xd ob̃
Ux̄ Willm̃ Saigher ... ... xd
Thomas Whitaker Jun̄ ... ... xid ob̃
Ux̄ Robert Hergreves ... ... xviid
Edward Saigher ... ... ixd
Iohn Pollard Jun̄ ... ... viid
Laurence Saigher ... ... id
Iohn Hrgreves cũ Laurence ... ... xd
Thomas Lonsdale ... ... xd
Myles Whitaker ... ... xiiid
Ryc. Gudshawe ... ... vd
Ux̄ Henry Saigher ... ...

Suma xviis vd

Reade.

ROGER Nowell armig^{9}	...	...	...	
Iohn Holk^{r}	...	...	...	
Ux^{9} Thõas Sell^{r}	...	...	...	xvii^{d}
Edward Yngh^{a}m	...	...	...	
Ux^{9} Xp̃offer Dugedale	...	...	...	vii^{d}
Rondle Holcar	...	...	...	x^{d} ob̃
Iohn Aynysworth	...	...	...	xii^{d}
Ric. Hornebye	...	...	...	ix^{d}
Henry Ryeley	...	...	...	ix^{d}
Ric. Hodgeson	...	...	...	ix^{d}
Robert Yngh^{a}m	...	...	...	xi^{d}
Ux^{9} Xp̃offer Norram	...	...	...	xii^{d}
Nyc^{9} P'ker	...	...	...	ix^{d}
Xp̃offer haliday	...	...	...	
Thomas Yngh^{a}m	...	...	...	xvii^{d}
Iohn Browne	...	...	...	xi^{d}
Iohn Norram	...	...	..	xi^{d}
James Holt cũ fill.	...	...	...	viii^{d}
Thomas Sonkey	...	..	...	xi^{d}
Iohn m^{r}c^{9}	...	...	...	vi^{d}
Iohn tomasson	...	...	...	
Iohn Oldfelde cũ m̃re	...	...	...	x^{d}
Willm̃ gooden	...	...	...	
George romsbottom	...	...	...	
Margery Nowell	...	...	...	
Anes simson	...	...	...	
Robart holden	...	...	...	i^{d} ob̃
	Sum^{a} xxii^{s} viii^{d}			

Wiswall.

[7 E. VI.]

FRANCIS Paslowe		...	...	xv^{d}
Ux Iohn Lawe	...	...	...	ix^{d}
Ux Iohn Woulton	...	...	...	xx^{d}
Robert Lawe sen	...	...	...	xvi^{d}
Robert Lawe jun	...	...	...	xvi^{d}
Thomas Wadington	...	...	...	xvii^{d}
George Hawston	...	...	...	xxiii^{d}
Ux Edmund Cowpe	...	...	...	v^{d} ob
Iohn Hindle	...	...	...	vii^{d} ob
Thomas Lane	..	...	...	
Ux Willm Seller	...	...	...	vi^{d}
William Grene cū mre	...	. .	...	xi^{d}
Willm Derwyn	...	..	...	xiii^{d}
Iohn Lawe	...	...	...	ii^{d}
Ux Willm Radcliffe	...	...	...	vii^{d}
Robert Smyth	.	...	...	x^{d}
Thomas Dobson	...	...	...	
Ric. Dobson	...	...	...	v^{d} ob
Ric. thropp	...	...	...	viii^{d}
Robert giles	...	...	...	vii^{d} ob
Omfrey Dodgeson	...	...	...	xiii^{d}
George Grene	...	...	...	v^{d} ob
Iohn Radcliffe	...	...	...	v^{d} ob
Robert Craven	...	...	...	ix^{d}
Thõas belinge	...	...	...	
Ux. John Dobson cũ fil.		...	...	xiii^{d}
Arthure Wode	...	...	...	viii^{d}
Ric. hatfilde	...	...	...	viii^{d}
Iohn Wode	...	...	...	xi^{d}
Ux Ric. Dewhurst	...	...	...	xiii^{d}
Ux Willm Lee	...	...	...	

Xp̃offer Seller	...	...	...	
Ux Edmund Lawe	...	...	...	
Willm̃ Lawe jun.	...	...	...	
Xp̃offer Coke cũ p̃re	...	...	...	
John Doson	...	...	...	
Willm̃ Lawe sen.	...	...	...	
John Blackborne	...	...	...	
John Rićson	...	...	...	
George Huncote cũ m̃re		...	...	
Laurence In....	...	...	...	
Robert	...	...	...	
Ux Iohn Ellot	...	...	...	
Laurence hanson	...	...	...	v^{d}
Nycholas Shore	...	...	...	vii^{d}
Thomas Whyttak^{r}	...	...	...	vii^{d} ob̃
George conkeshay	...	...	...	ix^{d}
Willm̃ Walshay	...	...	...	iiii^{d}
Yeom p'ker	...	...	...	
Margaret cronckshay	...	...	...	

The Thirty-second Report

OF THE

COUNCIL OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY,

Read at the Annual Meeting, held, by permission of the Feoffees, in the Audit Room of Chetham's Hospital, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of March, 1875, by adjournment from the 1st of March.

THE first and second of the publications for the year 1874–5, and the 93rd and 94th in the Chetham Series, consist of Parts 1 and 2 of the third and concluding volume of *The Admission Register of the Manchester School*, with some Notices of the more distinguished Scholars, by the Rev. JEREMIAH FINCH SMITH, M.A., Rector of Aldridge, Staffordshire.

This concluding volume carries on the *Register* from the death of Mr. Lawson in 1807 to the resignation of the High Mastership by Dr. Jeremiah Smith, in Michaelmas 1837. An appendix of Addenda, containing new notices of Scholars and additions to those previously given, extending from page 288 to 343, and a list of Portraits presented to the School by the Editor, is subjoined.

The Council cannot but congratulate the Members on the completion of this very valuable work, the result of untiring labour and perseverance. No other School in the Kingdom can boast of a biographical record of its Scholars approaching in the slightest degree, in point of copiousness and accuracy of detail, to that which Mr. Smith has supplied for the period which it embraces with respect to Bishop Oldham's foundation. He has enriched not merely local, but general, biography by very large accessions of the most interesting kind, and for which all those who duly appreciate the value and importance of that delightful branch of Historical Literature are bound to be proportionately grateful. The last volume will be acknowledged by its readers to yield in no respect as regards its variety of attraction and fulness of information to either of those which preceded it.

The concluding prefatory remark of the Editor, that he is not without hope that he may be able at some future day to put forth, under the auspices of the CHETHAM SOCIETY, some similar notices of distinguished men educated at the School previously to 1730, as well as of the Masters of the School

from its foundation, will be received with general satisfaction by all the members of the CHETHAM SOCIETY. For the five illustrative plates contained in this volume — the portraits of Bishop Oldham, Mr. Lawson and Dr. Smith, and the views of Bishop Oldham's tomb, and the Residential house — the members are indebted to the liberality of the Editor.

The third work for the year 1874-5, forming No. 95 in the Chetham Series, is *Christopher Towneley's Abstracts of Lancashire Inquisitions*. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq. Part 1. The Council feel satisfied that the appearance of this long-looked-for publication from the MS. volumes of the indefatigable transcriber and antiquary, Christopher Towneley, will be hailed with no common pleasure by those who feel interested in the family and territorial History of Lancashire. The information derived from these inquisitions, which extend in the present part from the 25th of Edward I. to the 3rd of Henry IV., it is almost needless to observe is of the most genuine and authentic kind, and the slightest glance at the contents is sufficient to show what valuable materials they supply to the local Historian and Genealogist and what effectual aid they must afford to Lancashire Antiquarian investigation. They have the great advantage of having in Mr. Langton an Editor who is thoroughly and profoundly conversant with the subject, and whose full and accurate illustrative remarks and pedigrees add very considerably to the usefulness of the publication.

The publications contemplated, or in progress, are:

1. *Christopher Towneley's Lancashire Inquisitions.* Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq. Part 2.

2. *Chetham Miscellanies.* Vol. 5.

3. *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, Part 6. By the Rev. THOMAS CORSER, M.A., F.S.A.

4. *Worthington's Diary and Correspondence.* The concluding part. Edited by JAMES CROSSLEY, Esq., F.S.A., President of the Chetham Society.

5. *Contributions to the History of the Parish of Prestbury, co. Chester.* By FRANK RENAUD, M.D.

6. *The Lancashire Visitation of* 1532. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq.

7. *History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford, in Manchester Parish, together with Notices of the more ancient local Families.* Edited by JAMES CROSTON, Esq.

8 *Biographical Collectanea regarding Humphrey Chetham and his family.* By the Rev. CANON RAINES, M.A., F.S.A.

9. *Documents relating to Edward third Earl of Derby and the Pilgrimage of Grace.* By R. C. Christie, Esq., M.A.

10. *A Selection from the Letters of Dr. Dee, with an introduction of Collectanea relating to his Life and Works.* By Thomas Jones, B.A., F.S.A., Librarian of Chetham's Library.

11. *Correspondence of Nathan Walworth and Peter Seddon of Outwood, and other Documents and Papers in relation to the building of Ringley Chapel.* Prepared for the press by the late Robert Scarr Sowler, Esq. Q.C.

12. *Poem upon the Earls and Barons of Chester*, in 62 octave stanzas from an ancient MS. belonging to John Arden, Esq., of Stockport, believed to have been written by Richard Bostock of Tattenhall, gent.; a copy of which is in a MS. volume written by the Rev. John Watson, rector of Stockport, M.A., F.S.A., and from this the present transcript was taken.

13. A republication, with an introductory notice, of *A true Narrative of the Proceedings in the several Suits in Law that have been between the Right Hon^ble^ Charles Lord Gerard of Brandon, and A. Fitton, Esq., by a Lover of Truth*, 4to, printed at the Hague, 1663; and the other tracts relating to the same subject.

14. *Selections from the Correspondence of Sir William Brereton relating to affairs in the county of Chester during the Civil Wars.* From the originals contained in seven large folio volumes in the British Museum.

15. *A Collection of Ancient Ballads and Poems, relating to Lancashire.*

16. *Diary of John Angier, of Denton, from the original Manuscripts, with a reprint of the Narrative of his Life published in 1685 by Oliver Heywood.*

17. *A Selection from Dr. John Byrom's unprinted Remains in Prose and Verse.*

18. *A new Edition of the Poems Collected and Published after his Death, corrected and revised, with Notes, and a Prefatory Sketch of his Life.*

19. *Hollinworth's Mancuniensis.* A new edition. Edited by Canon Raines.

20. *A Volume of Extracts, Depositions, Letters, &c., from the Consistory Court of Chester, beginning with the Foundation of the See.*

21. *Extracts from Roger Dodsworth's Collections in the Bodleian Library at Oxford relating to Lancashire.*

22. *Annales Cestrienses.*

23. *A General Index to volumes XXXI. to C. of the Publications of the Chetham Society.*

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CHETHAM SOCIETY,

Dr. *For the Year ending February 28th, 1874.* **Cr.**

		£	s.	d.
1	Subscription for 1868-69 (26th year), reported in arrear at last meeting.			
3	Subscriptions for 1869-70 (27th year), reported in arrear at last meeting.			
5	Subscriptions for 1870-71 (28th year), reported in arrear at last meeting.			
2	Collected	2	0	0
3	Outstanding.			
9	Subscriptions for 1871-72 (29th year), reported in arrear at last meeting.			
4	Collected	4	0	0
5	Outstanding.			
28	Subscriptions for 1872-73 (30th year), reported in arrear at last meeting.			
14	Collected	14	0	0
14	Outstanding.			
80	Subscriptions for 1873-74 (31st year), reported in arrear at last meeting.			
1	less, included in books sold.			
79				
51	Collected	51	0	0
28	Outstanding.			
73	Subscriptions for 1874-5 (32nd year), reported at the last meeting.			
179	Collected	179	0	0
41	Compounders			
57	Arrears.			
350				
30	2 Subscriptions for 1875-76 (33rd year), reported at last meeting. 28 Do. do. paid in advance	28	0	0
	1 Subscription for 1876-77 (34th year), reported at last meeting.			
	1 Subscription for 1877-78 (35th year), reported at last meeting.			
	1 Subscription for 1878-79 (36th year), reported at last meeting.			
	1 Subscription for 1879-80 (37th year), reported at last meeting.*			
	1 Subscription for 1880-81 (38th year), reported at last meeting.*			
	1 Subscription for 1881-82 (39th year), paid in advance.	1	0	0
	1 Subscription for 1882-83 (40th year), paid in advance.	1	0	0
	Books sold to Members (including £45 19 8 received by C. Simms & Co.)	126	15	4
	Consol Dividends	7	8	10
	Bank Interest	7	7	0
		£421	11	2
	Balance brought forward March 1st, 1874.	252	4	3
		£673	15	5

			£	s.	d.
1874.					
June	27	County Office, Fire Insurance	3	15	0
Oct.	17	Books bought, per Mr. Crossley	8	1	0
Dec.	29	C. Simms & Co.:			
		Vol. 92. £140 4 0			
		Vol. 93. 136 15 6			
		Vol. 94. 146 18 9			
		General Printing and Postages 11 15 0			
			435	13	3
1875.					
Jan.	30	Copies of letters &c. in the Bodleian.	2	1	0
Feb.	5	Mr. Quaritch, commission on books delivered to members	10	16	0
			£460	6	3
Feby.	28	Balance in the Bank	213	9	2
			£673	15	5

* In the last statement 2 subscriptions quoted in error.

March 12th, 1875. Audited and found correct.

GEORGE PEEL.
GEORGE THORLEY.
HENRY M. ORMEROD.

ARTHUR H. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

Chetham Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS

FOR THE YEAR 1875—1876.

The Members, to whose names an asterisk is prefixed, have compounded for their Subscriptions.

*ACKERS, B. St. John, Prinknash Park, Painswick
Ainsworth, Ralph F., M.D., F.L.S., Manchester
Allen, Joseph, Tombland, Norwich
*Amhurst, W. A. Tyssen, F.S.A., Didlington Park, Brandon
*Armitage, Samuel, Pendleton, Manchester
Armstrong, Rev. Alfred Thomas, M.A., Ashton Parsonage, Preston
Armytage, Geo. J., F.S.A., Clifton, Brighouse
Ashton, John, Warrington
Ashworth, Henry, The Oaks, near Bolton
Ashworth, John W., Pendleton
Assheton, Ralph, M P., Downham Hall, Clitheroe
Atherton, James, Swinton House, near Manchester
Atkin, William, Little Hulton, near Bolton
Atkinson, William, Claremont, Southport
Avison, Thomas, F.S.A., Liverpool

BAGSHAW, John, Manchester
Bailey, John E., Stretford.
Bain, James, 1, Haymarket, London
Baker, Thomas, Skerton House, Old Trafford
*Barbour, Robert, Bolesworth Castle, near Chester
Barker, John, Broughton Lodge, Newton in Cartmel
*Barlow, Mrs., Greenhill, Oldham
Barton, Richard, Caldy Manor, Birkenhead
Beamont, William, Orford Hall, Warrington
Beever, James F., Bryn Celyn, Beaumaris
Bennett, Captain H. A., Nelson House, Manchester
Beswicke, Mrs., Pyke House, Littleborough
Birkett, Alfred, Wigan
Birley, Hugh, M.P., Moorlands, near Manchester
Birley, Rev. J. Shepherd, M.A., Halliwell Hall, Bolton
*Birley, Thomas H., Hart Hill, Eccles, Manchester
Bolderson, John, Strangeways, Manchester
Blackburne, Coln. Ireland, Hale, near Warrington
Booker, Rev. John, M.A., F.S.A., Sutton, Surrey
Booth, John, Greenbank, Monton, Eccles
Booth, William, Holly Bank, Cornbrook, Manchester
Bower, Miss, Old Park, Bostol, Abbey Wood, London S.E
Bradley, W. H., Alderley Edge
Braybrooke, Stephen H., Crumpsall
*Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. George T. O., M A., Hon. Canon of Manchester, Wigan
Bridson, J. Ridgway, Bridge House, Bolton
Brierley, Rev. J., M A., Mosley Moss Hall, Congleton
*Brooke, Thomas, Armitage Bridge, near Huddersfield
*Brooks, W. Cunliffe, M.P., M.A., F.S.A., Barlow Hall Manchester
Brown, Mrs., Winckley Square, Preston
Browne, William Henry, St. Martin's, Chester
Buckley, Sir Edmund, Bart., M.P., Dinas Mowddwy

*CHADWICK, Elias, M.A., Pudlestone Court, Leominster
Chichester, The Lord Bishop of
Chorlton, Thomas, Brazennose Street, Manchester
Christie, The Worshipful Richard Copley, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester.
*Churchill, W. S., Brinnington Lodge, near Stockport
*Clare, John Leigh, Liverpool
Clarke, Archibald William, Scotscroft, Didsbury
Clegg, Thomas, Southport
Cockayne, G. E., M A., F.S.A., Lancaster Herald College of Arms, London
Colley, T. Davies-, M.D., Chester
Cooke, Thomas, Rusholme Hall, near Manchester
Corser, Rev. Thomas, M.A., F.S.A., Stand, near Manchester
*Cottam, Samuel, F.R.A.S., Wightwick House, Manchester

Coulthart, John Ross, Ashton-under-Lyne
Cowie, The Very Rev. B. M., B.D., F.S.A., Dean of Manchester
*Crawford and Balcarres, The Earl of, Haigh Hall, near Wigan
Crompton, Samuel, M.D., Manchester
Cross, Col. W. Assheton, Red Scar, Preston
Crosse, Thomas Bright, Shaw Hill, near Chorley
Crossley, George F., Beech Tree Bank, Prestwich
Crossley, James, F.S.A., Manchester, *President*
Croston, James, F.S.A., Upton Hall, Prestbury
Cunningham, William Alexander, Manchester

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Darbishire, Mrs. S. D., Pendyffryn, near Conway
Davies, D. Reynolds, Agden Hall, Lymm
Delamere, The Lord, Vale Royal, near Northwich
*Derby, The Earl of, Knowsley, Prescot
Devonshire, The Duke of, Holker Hall, Grange, Lancashire
Dillon, Lin, Manchester
Dixon, Jas., Ormskirk
Dobson, William, Preston
Doxey, Rev. J. S, Burnley
Drake, Sir William, F.S.A., Oatlands Lodge, Weybridge
Duckett, Sir George, Bart., F.S.A., Weald Manor House, Bampton, Oxford

EARLE, Frederic William, Edenhurst, near Huyton
Earwaker, J. P., F.S.A., Manchester
Eastwood, J. A., Manchester
Eccles, Richard, Wigan
Eckersley, N., Standish Hall, Wigan
Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey-, Bart., M.P., Oulton Park, Tarporley
Egerton, The Lord, Tatton Park, Knutsford
Ellesmere, The Earl of, Worsley Hall
Ellison, Cuthbert E., Worship Street, London

*FENTON, James, M.A., F.S.A., Norton Hall, Mickleton Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire
ffarington, Miss, Worden Hall, near Preston
Fielden, Joshua, M.P., Nutfield Priory, Redhill, Surrey
*Fielden, Samuel, Centre Vale, Todmorden
Fisher, William, Lancaster Banking Co., Preston
Fishwick, Lieut-Colonel, F.S.A., Carr Hill, Rochdale
Fleming, William, M.D., Rowton Grange, Chester
Forster, John, Palace Gate House, Kensington, London
Foster Joseph, Boundary Road, London

GARNETT, Wm. James, Quernmore Park, Lancaster
Gladstone, Murray, F.R.A.S., Manchester
Greaves, Hilton, Derker, Oldham
*Greenall, Gilbert, M.P., Walton Hall, near Warrington
Grover, J. N. K., Ivy Cottage, Swinton

HADFIELD, George, M.P., Manchester
Hailstone, Edward, F.S.A., Walton Hall, Wakefield
Hargreaves, George J., Piccadilly, Manchester
Harris, George, F.S.A., Iselipps Manor, Northott, Southall
Harrison, William, Rock Mount, St. John's, Isle of Man
*Harrison, William, F.S.A., F.G.S, F.R.S., Antq. du Nord, Samlesbury Hall, near Preston
Harter, James Collier, Leamington
Hatton, James, Richmond House, near Manchester
Haworth, William, Burnley
Healey, Henry, Smallbridge, Rochdale
Heginbotham, Henry, Millgate House, Stockport
*Henry, W. C., M.D., F.R.S., Hatfield, near Ledbury
Herford, Rev. Brooke, Manchester
Heron, Rev. George, M.A., Carrington, Cheshire
Heywood, Arthur Henry, Manchester, *Treasurer*
Heywood, Rev. Henry R., M.A, Swinton, Manchester
Heywood, James, F.R.S., F.G.S., 26, Palace Gardens, Kensington, London
Heywood, Sir Thos. Percival, Bart., Doveleys, Ashbourne
Hickson, Thomas, Melton Mowbray
Higson, James, Ardwick Green North, Manchester
Higson, John, Birch Cottage, Lees, near Oldham
Hilton, William Hughes, Booth Street, Manchester
Hoare, P. R., Luscombe, Dawlish
*Hoghton, Sir Henry de, Bart., Hoghton Tower
Holden, Thomas, Springfield, Bolton-le-Moors
Holdsworth, Charles J., Eccles
Hornby, Rev. Canon, B.D., Rectory, Bury
Hornby, Rev. William, M.A., St. Michael's, Garstang, Hon. Canon of Manchester
Howard, Edward C., Brinnington Hall, Stockport
Howarth, Henry H., F.S.A., Derby House, Eccles
*Hughes, Thomas, F.S.A., Grove Terrace, Chester
*Hulton, Rev. C. G., M.A., Emberton, Newport Pagnel
Hulton, W. A., Hurst Grange, Preston
Hume, Rev. A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A., Liverpool
Hutchinson, Robert Hopwood, Tenter House, Rochdale

JACSON, Charles R., Barton Hall, Preston
Johnson, Jabez, Kenyon Hall, near Manchester
Johnson, W. R., The Cliffe, Wybunbury, Nantwich
Jones, Jos., Abberley Hall, Stourport
Jones, Thomas, B.A., F.S.A., Chetham Library, Manchester
Jones, Wm. Roscoe, Athenæum, Liverpool
Jordan, Joseph J., Seedley Mount, Pendleton

KAY, Samuel, Oakley House, Weaste, Manchester
Kelly, David, Stretford, near Manchester
Kemp, George T., Rochdale
Kennedy, Jno. Lawson, Ardwick Hall, Manchester
Kershaw, James, Manchester
Kershaw, John, Cross Gate, Audenshaw

LANGTON, William, Manchester
Law, Wm., Bent House, Littleborough
Lees, T. Evans, Hathershaw, Oldham
Lees, William, St. Ann's Street, Manchester
Legh, G. Cornwall, F.G.S., High Legh, Knutsford

*Leigh, Colonel Egerton, M.P., West Hall, High Leigh
Leigh, Henry, Moorfield, Swinton
Leigh, Miss, The Limes, Birkdale, Southport
Library, Bacup Co-operative Stores
—— Berlin Royal
—— Birmingham Central Free
—— Blackburn Free Public
—— Bolton Public
—— Boston, U.S., Athenæum
—— Boston, U.S., Public
—— British Museum
—— Bury Co-operative Society
—— Cambridge, Christ's College
—— Cambridge University
—— Dublin University
—— Edinburgh Advocates'
—— Gottingen University
—— Leeds
—— Liverpool Athenæum
—— Liverpool Free Public
—— Liverpool, St. Edward's College
—— London Athenæum Club
—— London Honbl. Society, Middle Temple
—— London, St. James's Square
—— London Reform Club
—— London Society of Antiquaries
—— London Zion College
—— Manchester Chetham
—— Manchester Free
—— Manchester Independent College
—— Manchester Owens College
—— Manchester Portico
—— Manchester Royal Exchange
—— Manchester Union Club
—— Oxford, Brasenose College
—— Oxford University
—— Preston, Shepherd's
—— Rochdale
—— Rochdale Co-operative Stores
—— Rochdale Free
—— Southport Free
—— Watkinson, Hartford, U.S.
—— Washington U.S. Congress
—— Windsor Royal
—— York Subscription, York
Lingard, John R., Manchester
Lingard, R. B. M., Cheetham Hill, Manchester
Litler, H. W., Wallerscote, Leamington
Lowe, James, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Lowndes, Edward C., Castle Combe, Chippenham
*Loyd, Edward, Lillesden, Hawkhurst, Kent
*Loyd, Lewis, Monks Orchard, West Wickham, Kent
Lycett, W. E., Manchester

McCLURE, William Lees, Kersal Clough, Higher Broughton
MacKenzie, John W., Royal Circus, Edinburgh
*Manchester, The Lord Bishop of
Mann, William, Manchester
Mare, E. R. Le, Manchester
*Marriott, John, Liverpool
Marsden, G. E., Manchester
Marsden, Rev. Canon, B.D., F.R.G.S., Gt. Oakley-Harwich
*Marsh, John Fitchett, Hardwick House, Chepstow
Marshall, George W., F.S.A., Hanley Court, Tenbury
Mason, Hugh, Groby Lodge, Ashton-under-Lyne
Massie, Rev. E., M.A., Grange-over-Sands, Flectwood
Masters, Rev. George S., West Dean Rectory, Salisbury
Mayer, Joseph, F.S.A., Lord-street, Liverpool
Metcalfe, Walter C., Epping, Essex
Milne, H. Travis, Crompton Hall, Rochdale
Milne, J. L., Lancaster
Mosley, Sir Tonman, Bart., Rolleston Hall, Staffordshire
*Moss, Rev. John James, Otterspool, Liverpool
Moult, William, Parkside, Prescot
Murray, James, Manchester

NAYLOR, Miss, Altrincham
*Neild, Colonel Jonathan, Rochdale
Newall, Henry, Hare Hill, Littleborough.
Newall, H. G. F., Hare Hill, Littleborough
*Newbery, Henry, Docklands, Ingatestone, Essex
Nicholson, James, F.S.A., Thelwall Hall, Warrington

ORMEROD, Rev. T. Johnson, Sedbury Park, Chepstow
Ormerod, Henry Mere, Manchester
Owen, John, Stretford Road, Manchester

*PARKER, Robert Townley, Cuerden Hall, near Preston
Parkinson, Major General, West Well House, Streatham Common, Surrey
Pedder, Richard, Preston
Peel, George, Brookfield, Cheadle
Peel, Jonathan, Knowlemere Manor, near Clitheroe
Pemberton, Richard L., The Barnes, Sunderland
Perkes, Rowland J., M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge
Perris, John, Lyceum, Liverpool
Philippi, Frederick Theod., Belfield Hall, near Rochdale
*Philips, Mark, The Park, Manchester
Picton, J. A., F.S.A., Clayton Square, Liverpool
Pierpoint, Benjamin, St. Austin's, Warrington
Pitcairn, Rev. J. P., M.A., Vicarage, Eccles
Prescott, J. B., Manchester
Price, Rev. Henry H., M.A., Ash Parsonage, Whitchurch

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*Roberts, Chas. H. Crompton, Upper Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London
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Royle, Alan, Hartford Hill, near Northwich
Rushton, James, Forest House, Newchurch
Rylands, J. Paul, F.S.A., Highfields, Thelwall
Rylands, W. H., Highfields, Thelwall
Rymer Thomas, Cheetham Hill

SALISBURY, Enoch Gibbon, Glan Aber, Chester
Sandbach, John E., Withington
*Scholes, Thomas Seddon, Dale Street, Leamington
Sharp, John, The Hermitage, Lancaster
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Shaw, James B., Apsley Terrace, Cornbrook
Shuttleworth, Sir J. P. Kay-, Bart., M.D., Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley
Simms, Charles E., Manchester
Simpson, John Hope, Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool
Simpson, Rev. Samuel, M.A., Newlands, Frenchay, Bristol
Skaife, John, Union Street, Blackburn
Skelmersdale, The Lord, Lathom House, near Ormskirk
Smith, Fereday, Manchester
Smith, J. Gibb, Oxford Road, Manchester
Smith, J. R., Soho Square, London
Smith, Rev. J. Finch, M.A., Aldridge Rectory, near Walsall
Smith, R. M., Mount House, Broughton
Sotheran, H., Strand, London
Sotheran, H. and Co., Strand, London
Sowler, Mrs., Sawrey Knotts, Windermere
Sowler, Thomas, Manchester
Spafford, George, Brown Street, Manchester
Standish, W. S. C., Duxbury Hall, Chorley
*Stanley of Alderley, The Lord, Alderley
Starkie, Major Le Gendre, Huntroyd
Sudlow, John, Manchester
Swindells, G. H., Heaton Chapel, Stockport

TABLEY, The Lord de, Tabley House, Knutsford
Tatton, Thos. W., Wythenshawe Hall, Cheshire
Taylor, James, Whiteley Hall, Wigan
*Taylor, Mrs. Emily, Clive, Bournemouth
Taylor, Rev. W. H., M.A., Farnworth
Taylor, Thomas Frederick, Bôderw, St. Asaph, N. Wales
Taylor, Henry, Barton House, Patricroft
Thicknesse, Rev. F. H., M.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester, Beech Hill, Wigan
Thomas, Rev. D R, M A., Cefn Rectory, St. Asaph
Thompson, James, Chronicle Office, Leicester
*Thompson, Joseph, Woodlands, Fulshaw
Thorley, George, Manchester
Thorp, Henry, Whalley Range, Manchester
Tonge, Rev. Richard, M.A., Aucklands, Fallowfield
Towneley, Colonel Chas, F.S.A., Towneley Park, Burnley
Townend, John, Shadsworth Hall, Blackburn
Trafford, Sir Humphrey de, Bart., Trafford Park, Manchester
Turner, John Woodville, Lytham

VAUGHAN, John Lingard, Stockport
Vitré, Edward Denis de, M.D., Lancaster

WALKER, Rev. J. Russell, M.A., Ringley
Walmsley, Charles, Barsham House, Malvern
Wanklyn, William Trevor, Manchester
Warburton, R. E. Egerton-, Arley Hall, near Northwich
*Ward, Jos. Pilkington, Whalley Range, Manchester
Ware, Titus Hibbert, Southport
Westhead, Joshua P. Brown, Lea Castle, Kidderminster
*Westminster, The Duke of, Eaton Hall, Chester
Wheeler, M. Alfred B., Manchester
Whitaker, Rev. Robert Nowell, M.A., Vicar of Whalley
Whitaker, W. W., St. Ann's Street, Manchester
Whitehead, James, M.D., Manchester
Whitelegge, Rev. William, M.A., Farnsfield Vicarage, Southwell, Notts
Whittaker, Rev. Robt., M.A., Leesfield, Oldham
Whitworth, Robert, Courtown House, Manchester
Wilkinson, Eason Matthew, M.D., Manchester
Wilkinson, T. R., The Grange, Didsbury
Wilkinson, T. T., Cheapside, Burnley
*Wilton, The Earl of, Heaton House, near Manchester
*Winmarleigh, The Lord, Winmarleigh, Lancashire
Wood, Richard Henry, F.S.A., Rugby, *Hon. Secretary*
Wood, Richard, Cornville House, Whalley Range
Woods, Sir Albert W., F.S.A., Garter King of Arms, College of Arms, London
Worsley, James E., Winwick Cottage, Winwick, Warrington

YATES, Edward, Liverpool

The Honorary Secretary requests that any change of address may be communicated to him or to the Treasurer.

PRESENTATION OF THE PORTRAIT

OF

James Crossley, Esq., F.S.A.,

PRESIDENT OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY,

TO THE CHETHAM LIBRARY,

4TH OCTOBER, 1875.

The following report of the proceedings of the Meeting at which this gratifying ceremonial took place, extracted from the Local Prints, is here inserted that it may be permanently preserved in the series of the Chetham Society's Publications.

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AT the Easter meeting of the governors of the Chetham Hospital and Library, held in March of the present year, it was resolved that, in acknowledgment of the services for many years rendered to the library by Mr. JAMES CROSSLEY, F.S.A., chairman of the library committee, and in recognition of his valuable contributions to literature, his portrait should be painted and placed in the library. A committee was formed, with Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., as chairman, Mr. Oliver Heywood as treasurer, and Mr. Henry Taylor as hon. secretary, to carry out the object, and a sufficient fund having been raised by subscription, Mr. John Hanson Walker of Kensington, London, was selected to execute a portrait, three-quarters life size. Mr. Crossley is represented in the portrait with a half-open volume in his hand, and the likeness is an excellent one. The portrait has been placed in the reading-room of Chetham's Library, and was formally presented

to the governors on the 4th October 1875, in the reading-room of the library. Mr. Crossley was also presented with a beautifully illuminated album, bound in morocco, which contained the resolution of the governors, the names of the committee, and the list of subscribers to the portrait fund. There being a surplus over the cost of Mr. Crossley's portrait, it had been devoted, with Mr. Crossley's consent, to obtaining a portrait of Mr. THOMAS JONES, B.A., F.S.A., the librarian, which has also been executed by Mr. Walker, and hung in the library. This was also presented to the governors on the same occasion.

At a MEETING of the Subscribers to the CROSSLEY MEMORIAL FUND, held in the Reading-room of the Chetham Library, on the 4th October 1875, Mr. HUGH BIRLEY, M.P., presided, and among those present were the Rev. Canon Raines, the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., Rev. G. Heron, Chancellor Christie, Rev. J. Brierley, Lieutenant-Colonel Sowler, Lieutenant-Colonel Fishwick, Mr. Edward Joynson, Mr. R. Milne-Redhead, Mr. R. H. Norreys, Mr. John Allen, Mr. Oliver Heywood, Mr. H. T. Milne, Mr. George Thorley, Mr. J. E. Bailey, Mr. G. W. Napier, Mr. Henry Ashworth, Dr. Ainsworth, Mr. John Sudlow, and several other subscribers. It was announced that letters had been received from the Lord Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Fleming, Rev. Canon H. M. Birch, Sir James L. Bardsley, Mr. W. Harrison, F.S.A., Rev. John H. Marsden, Mr. J. A. Bremner, Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. Jas. Heywood, F.S.A., Mr. Tatton of Wythenshawe, and Mr. Richard Johnson, regretting their inability to be present on the occasion.

THE CHAIRMAN said that it would be difficult to suggest a more appropriate gift to the Chetham Library, or, as he thought, a more appropriate tribute of respect and esteem to Mr. Crossley himself, than the portrait now offered to the governors. For a period of fifty years, at least, Mr. Crossley had been devoted in his attention to the Library ; for more than twenty years he had

been a governor of the College ; but he claimed their regard not only as a student and a governor, but also, and more especially, as one who, since that library was instituted by Humphrey Chetham, had drawn from it larger stores of learning, and had better known how to assimilate and apply that which he had learnt, than any other man. As President of the Chetham Society, and always the presiding genius, Mr. Crossley had illustrated with notes many of its valuable publications, and nothing that he had touched had he failed to adorn. Of the portrait itself he would only say that it did great credit to the artist, and that it satisfied, and more than satisfied, all the reasonable expectations of Mr. Crossley's friends. There had been ninety-four subscribers, and with his (Mr. Crossley's) entire approval, the surplus funds had been applied to the painting, by the same artist, of a portrait of Mr. Thomas Jones, who had been librarian at the College for upwards of thirty years. It only remained, now, formally to present the portrait to the governors, on whose behalf it would be accepted by the Rev. Canon Raines—himself one of the most able and painstaking antiquarians of the present age. Of Mr. Crossley, however, he had one more word to say. In one of his (Mr. Crossley's) pleasant notes to *Worthington's Diary*, in the Chetham series, they were told of a learned author who had many sons and daughters, and who, on the appearance of every addition to his family, was wont to issue a ponderous tome ; so that his friends and admirers were quite prepared, upon the appearance of one, to receive the announcement of the other. They had had too much reason to fear that Mr. Crossley would leave behind him neither books nor bairns, *nec libros nec liberos*. Now, however, if he (Mr. Birley) was not mistaken, yielding to the affectionate remonstrances of his friends, he had promised, or given something like a promise, to collect those scattered sibylline leaves which now lay buried in quarterly reviews and similar publications; and that very shortly they might hope to place upon those shelves "The Works of James Crossley." He (the Chairman) had great

pleasure, on the part of the subscribers, in presenting this portrait, and would say to the governors, borrowing the sentiment of old Humphrey Chetham's motto, "Take what is now your own and keep good care of it."

The Rev. Canon RAINES said he had very great pleasure, on the part of the governors, in accepting the portrait so handsomely presented to the library, and felt sure that for many centuries to come it would remain an ornament to the institution, surrounded by the portraits of Humphrey Chetham, Dr. Whittaker, and other distinguished Lancashire men. He read the other day a letter addressed to George Chetham, the nephew and heir of the founder, by Mr. Lightbown of Manchester, which letter, though not dated, was clearly written shortly after the founder's death, and before the incorporation of the hospital in 1665. It referred to a portrait of the founder, and also to "a statue cut in marble," with his coat of arms, &c., which was to be "set over the college gate towards the school." He (Canon Raines) could not find either that the picture was provided for the College—unless the portrait over the reading-room mantelpiece was the one referred to—or that the marble statue was ever cut: for it was a sad reflection on human nature that individuals as well as nations, in these matters, were often "slowly wise and meanly just;" and buried merit was frequently left without the well-deserved picture, or the "storied urn or animated bust." A similar stigma would not, however, rest upon them as regarded the recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Chetham Library by their fellow-governor, Mr. Crossley, the most distinguished bibliophile in the north of England, and, he might add, the general favourite as the general friend. The governors would be delighted to have that memorial of Mr. Crossley, which, both as a likeness and as a work of art, was irreproachable.

The CHAIRMAN then handed to Mr. Crossley an album bearing the signatures of the subscribers, and stating that the memorial had been prepared in accordance with a resolution passed at the Easter meeting of the governors of the Chetham Hospital and

Library, "in acknowledgment of the services for many years rendered to the Chetham Library by Mr. James Crossley, chairman of the library committee, and in recognition of his valuable contributions to literature."

Mr. CROSSLEY (who was warmly cheered) said that he had in his library many rare and some unique books and MSS.; but certainly none that he should ever value in the same degree as the book, the *Album Amicorum*, which the chairman had placed in his hands. In it were contained the names of those kind and zealous friends to whom he owed—a debt he could never sufficiently acknowledge—the distinguished honour conferred upon him on that occasion. Distinctions such as this were gratifying at all periods of life. In early manhood they stimulated to further progress; in middle age they gave new interest in the past and new promise for the future; but he thought they were never so welcome and never so acceptable as at the close of life. They then showed that the veteran did not "lag superfluous on the stage." They showed that there was still a link between him and those around him, that the "coming generations," to use the phrase of a great poet, had not "pressed him down," and they helped to throw a cheering radiance on what remained of the little evening of his day. When he (Mr. Crossley) first came to Manchester in the year 1816, having left school, he had that interval which was generally conceded to young men before they entered upon a preparation for the active duties of life. He had a six months' furlough conceded to him, on that occasion, and it was left entirely with himself in what way he should employ the period. He set himself the task—which he had never since regretted—of going through the whole of the Latin poets, beginning with the fragments of Ennius and Lucilius, and ending with the last of the Poetæ Christiani. For that work the Chetham Library afforded every means in the shape of excellent editions and books that were necessary to enable him to go through it satisfactorily; and satisfactorily, certainly so far as his own feelings

went, he did go through it. During those six months, in the year 1816, he might have been seen morning and afternoon at the little bay window in that reading room. These were happy mornings and pleasant afternoons, all undisturbed, except by the chant of the boys to wonder-struck visitors—whose dreams must have been haunted by "the crocodile, the alligator, and Oliver Cromwell's sword"—and except when the hour had struck, and the under librarian, grim Janitor! shaking his keys, admonished the readers that they must go forth from that serene paradise of books to the busy bustling world that surged beyond. If anyone had said that the time would come, sixty years afterwards, when standing in that room, certainly with as keen a relish for those early pursuits as ever, and, he trusted, with as good a capacity, mental and physical, for prosecuting them as ever; if anyone had told him that he should look around and see the friendly faces of so many respected citizens, and if they had said that on that occasion he should likewise see his own portrait elevated amongst the *dii tutelares* of that most charming of reading rooms, in honoured companionship with the noble and beneficent founder, with the great theological professor the opponent of Campian, with the Dean of St. Paul's whose catechism was one of the pillars of the English Church, with the martyr whose transcendent merits he regretted to say had never found a memorial in Manchester, and with one who was universally acknowledged to be the first Greek scholar of his time, to say nothing of the other worthies who were present on the walls, he should have regarded the suggestion with infinite incredulity. But time, they said, had its revenges; and certainly it had its surprises too. From that period, though no longer a regular student there, it had been one of his great delights to come whenever an opportunity presented itself, and to investigate at the fountain head the many subjects and questions which have interest to a literary man. He had never left that room without finding his mind freshened and invigorated by contact and communion with those inestimable old folios. In the year 1843, he became bound by an additional

tie to that library, namely, the establishment of the Chetham Society, whose first meeting took place, through the kindness of Mr. Hulton, then librarian, in that room. From the circumstance of their meeting there the society took its name, and therefore it might be considered to be an offshoot of the library; and when the fact was considered that it had now lasted for thirty-two years, and that it had produced nearly 100 volumes, he thought it would be admitted that it had been a very vigorous offshoot of the parent tree. Another society which had been started, and of which he had also the honour to be president, had likewise held its meetings there — the Spenser Society — whose object was to reproduce the poetical literature of the time of Elizabeth and the two monarchs who succeeded her; and certainly its proceedings could scarcely have been commenced with greater propriety anywhere than in the rooms of that building, where it was known the worthies of the time of Elizabeth were entertained, and where the shadows of some great men, Sir Henry Saville, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others, might almost seem by fancy's eye, in the dim evenings, to flit along the walls in search of their friend the wizard warden. Twenty years ago—an additional tie to the institution—he became one of the governors of the Hospital and Library; and he might say that, in so doing, he became associated with as conscientious and as honourable a body of men as ever were called upon to fulfil the duties of a public trust. He felt a natural and deep interest in the library, which had extended from 18,000 to close upon 40,000 volumes; and had had the great satisfaction of meeting, as librarian, one who seemed designed by nature for the place, and whose whole soul was in his work. He mentioned these matters to show the various points of interest which had connected him with the institution for so long a period. So much had it become an intellectual necessary of life to him that he should never, he trusted, be separated from it. He might almost say, *Sit anima mea cum Bibliothecâ Chethamensi.* He trusted that visitors to that place, seeing his portrait, would remember him as one who, though he

might not, perhaps, boast of any high degree of literary merit in the productions which had been so flatteringly referred to, yet in point of ardent love and zeal for books and libraries, and for good literature in its fullest measure and largest extent, would concede to no man living. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that that admirable institution—the monument of such charity—would ever be kept inviolate. He trusted that the hospital and library, so harmoniously brought together by the founder, which represented in so high a degree the whole scope and extent of his bounty, would never be separated. He was sure the people of Manchester ought to consider that institution as the apple of their eye. Every traveller from every part of the civilised world who came to Manchester, when he saw that building, had something to say in its favour. A friend of his, Mr. Axon, placed in his hands the other day a book by Dr. Collyer of Chicago, which contained a long panegyric on Humphrey Chetham and the institution which he founded. He trusted that it would always remain there, and that the library would go on extending till it had reached proportions of which neither Mr. Jones (the librarian) nor himself had the slightest conception. (Mr. Crossley then sat down amidst great cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN then presented to the governors of the College the portrait of Mr. Jones, which he trusted would be accepted as a worthy tribute to that gentleman's merits and character.

The Rev. Canon RAINES, on the part of the governors, accepted the portrait, and observed that all that had been said in praise of the librarian by Mr. Crossley and by the chairman was well deserved.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

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